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नई दिल्ली, अगस्त 24—अगस्त 30, 2003, शनिवार/भाद्र 2—भाद्र 8, 1925

No. 35]

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 24—AUGUST 30, 2003, SATURDAY/BHADRA 2—BHADRA 8, 1925

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन में बांधा जा सके
Separate numbering is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए स्वीयधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 अगस्त, 2003

क्र०आ०. 2426—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1), खण्ड 5, खण्ड 6, खण्ड 7 और खण्ड 8 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् श्री एम० वेणुगोपालन, इस समय यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया में कार्यपालक निदेशक, को उनके कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से 30-4-2005 अर्थात् उस महीने की अंतिम तारीख जिसमें वह 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करेंगे, उसके अंतिम दिन तक की अवधि के लिए बैंक आफ इंडिया के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० एफ. 9/2/2003-बीओ-1]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(BANKING DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 14th August, 2003

S. O. 2426.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking, Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, read with sub-clause (1) of clause, 3, clause 5, clause 6, clause 7 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri M. Venugopalan, Executive Director, Union Bank of India as Chairman and Managing Director, Bank of India for the period from the date of his taking charge and upto 30-04-2005 i.e. the last day of the month in which he would attain the age of 60 years.

[F. No. 9/2/2003-B.O.-I]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

वस्त्र मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 अगस्त, 2003

का० आ० 2427.—केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) के अनुच्छेद (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्रीमती किरन धींगरा, संयुक्त सचिव, वस्त्र मंत्रालय, उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली का नामांकन, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन, 23-2-2003 से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए बढ़ाती है।

[फा. सं. 25012/56/99-रेशम]

किरन धींगरा, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 18th August, 2003

S. O. 2427.—In exercise of powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby extends the nomination of Smt. Kiran Dhingra, Joint Secretary (Silk), Ministry of Textiles, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi for a period of three years w.e.f. 23-2-2003, to serve as member of the Central Silk Board subject to the provisions of the said Act.

[F. No. 25012/56/99-Silk]

KIRAN DHINGRA, Jt. Secy.

विद्युत मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 13 अगस्त, 2003

का० आ० 2428.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में नेशनल हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक पावर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद के नियंत्रणाधीन नेशनल हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक पावर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, 192/6, छन्नी हिम्मत, जम्मू-180015 को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा, अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 11017/2/94-हिंदी]

अजय शंकर, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF POWER

New Delhi, the 13th August, 2003

S. O. 2428.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government, hereby, notifies the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd., Regional office, 192/6, Channi Himmat, Jammu-180015 under the control of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd., Faridabad, the staff whereof have acquired 80% working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. 11017/2/94-Hindi]

AJAY SHANKAR, Jt. Secy.

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 2003

का० आ० 2429.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, कोयला मंत्रालय के अधीन कोयला खान भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

1. कोयला खान भविष्य निधि, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय—आसनसोल-I
2. कोयला खान भविष्य निधि, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय—आसनसोल-II
3. कोयला खान भविष्य निधि, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय—आसनसोल-III
4. कोयला खान भविष्य निधि, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय—आसनसोल-IV

[सं. ई-12019/1/99-हिंदी]

गार्गी मुखर्जी, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 11th August, 2003

S. O. 2429.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of the Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government, hereby, notifies the following Regional Offices of office of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner under the Ministry of Coal, whereof more than 80% staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

1. Regional Office of Coal Mines Provident Fund—Asansol-I
2. Regional Office of Coal Mines Provident Fund—Asansol-II
3. Regional Office of Coal Mines Provident Fund—Asansol-III
4. Regional Office of Coal Mines Provident Fund—Asansol-IV

[F. No. E-12019/1/99-Hindi]

GARGI MUKHERJEE, Director

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(रसायन और पेट्रो रसायन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 अगस्त, 2003

का० आ० 2430.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय, रसायन और पेट्रो रसायन विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन "ख" क्षेत्र में स्थित निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान (नाइपर)
सेक्टर 67, एस ए एस नगर,
मोहाली-160062 (पंजाब)

[सं० ई-11019/5/2003-हिंदी]

प्रवीण कुमार तेजयान, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)

New Delhi, the 21st August, 2003

S. O. 2430.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government, hereby, notify the following office in region 'B' under the administrative control of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, the 80% staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education &
Research (NIPER)
Sector 67, SAS Nagar, Mohali-160062 (Punjab)

[F. No. E-11019/5/2003-Hindi]

P.K. TEJYAN, Director

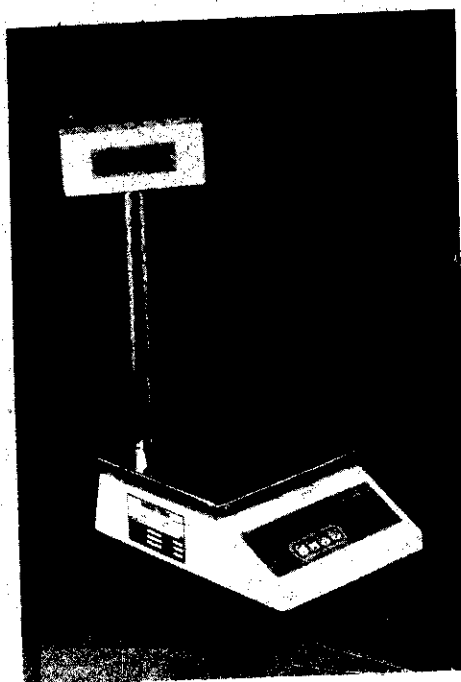
उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2431.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नीओ वे टेक प्रा. लि., 39-21-35 विद्यानगर, माधव धरा, विशाखापत्तन-530007 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले 'डब्ल्यू टी पी-1053' श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वे-टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2002/49 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) पर आधारित तनावगेज टाइप भार सेल है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्राम है और जो मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (वर्ग-3) का है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के ई मान के लिए से 100 से 10000 के रेंज में है और 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के ई मान के लिए 500 से 10000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका ई मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 है जिसमें केवल एक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एन.-21(323):2003]

पी. ए. कुण्डामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक मामलों

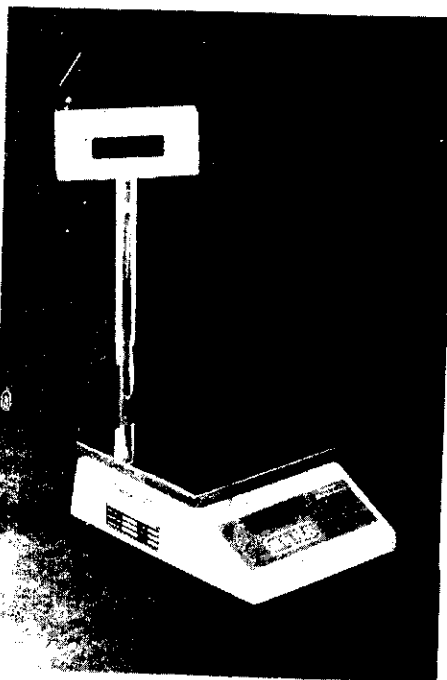
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003.

S.O. 2431.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument Table Top Type (herein referred to as the Model) of "Wtp-1053" Series belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class III) and with brand name "WEIGHT TECH", manufactured by M/s Neo Weight Tech Pvt. Ltd., 39-21-35, Vidhyanagar, Madhavadhara, Visakhapatnam—530 007 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/02/49;

The Model (see the figure) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 20 kg, minimum capacity 40g. and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class II). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 2g. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternating current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM -21 (323)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का. आ. 2432.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6 ए लालवानी इन्डस्ट्रियल इस्टेट-14, जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "एम एस" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, (टेबल टॉप टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/120 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 250 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 10 मि.ग्रा. (इ) का मान है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती द्वारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्ट्याम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहर बन्दी की जाए।



MS Series II CLASS.

और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या है और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 हैं जो ध्वन्यात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(220)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

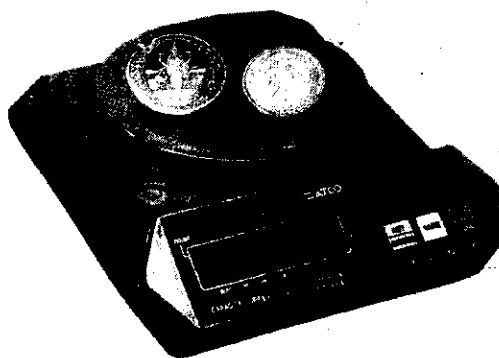
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2432.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table Top Type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MS" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "ATCO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G. D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400 031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/120;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 250g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



MS Series II

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(220)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

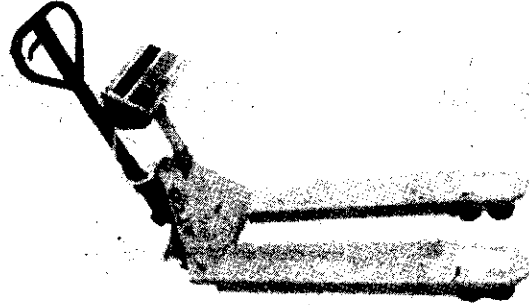
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2433.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटको टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6 ए, लालवानी इन्डस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, 14, जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ए पी पी टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, प्लेट-पेलेट ट्रक टाइप, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/121 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) दाब गेज आधारित भार सेल प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 500 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहर बन्दी की जाए।



Pallet Truck Weighing Scale

और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के जैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक है और "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या है और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फ़ा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (220)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

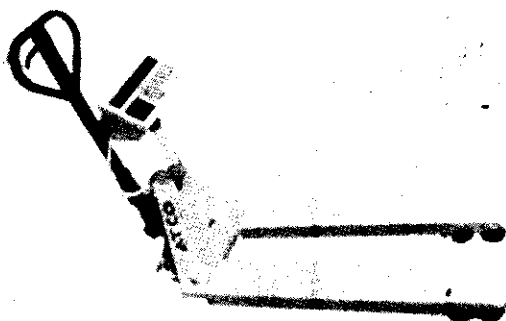
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2433.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform-Pallet truck type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "APPT" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. ATCO Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G. D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/121;

The said model (figure given) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Pallet Truck Weighing Scale

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM -21 (220)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

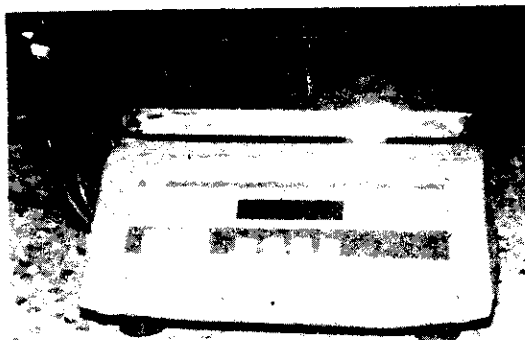
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2434.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करना करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स भावपान इंडस्ट्रीज, गार्डन वरेली मिल के सामने, अंवाला कैफे के पीछे, डाकघर डोडरा, तहसील पलसाना, जिला-सूरत, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "एम पी" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेगा डिगी" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/122 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) दाव गेज भार सेल आधारित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 500 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आघेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश-डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 चोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया गया है।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसके अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. और अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21 (20)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

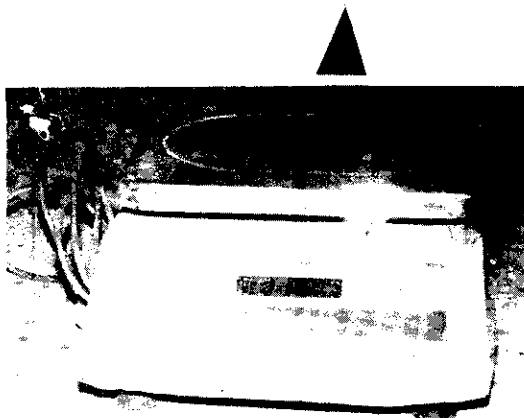
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2434.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MP" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "MEGA DIGI SCALE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Bhavpan Industries, Opp : Garden Vareli Mill, Behind, Ambala Cafe, Post Dodra, Ta. Palsana, District Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/122;

The said model (figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 5 kg and minimum capacity of 25g. The verification scale interval (e) is 500 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM -21 (20)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

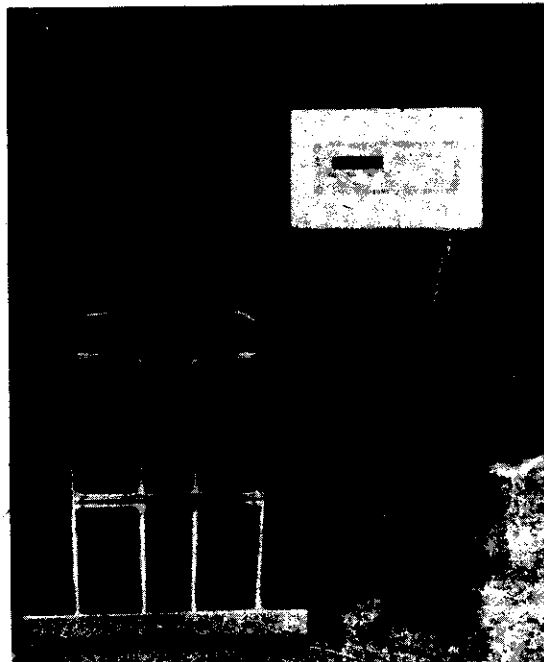
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2435.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल ब्यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स भावपान इंडस्ट्रीज, गार्डन वरेली मिल के सामने, अंबाला कैफे के पीछे, डाकघर डोडरा, तहसील पलसाना, जिला-सुरत, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एम आई," शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेगा डिगी" है (जिसे इसमें माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/123 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाव गेज भार सेल आधारित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया गया है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. से 300 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसके अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 5 ग्राम और अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 , या 5×10^6 है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फ. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(20)/2003]

पी. व. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

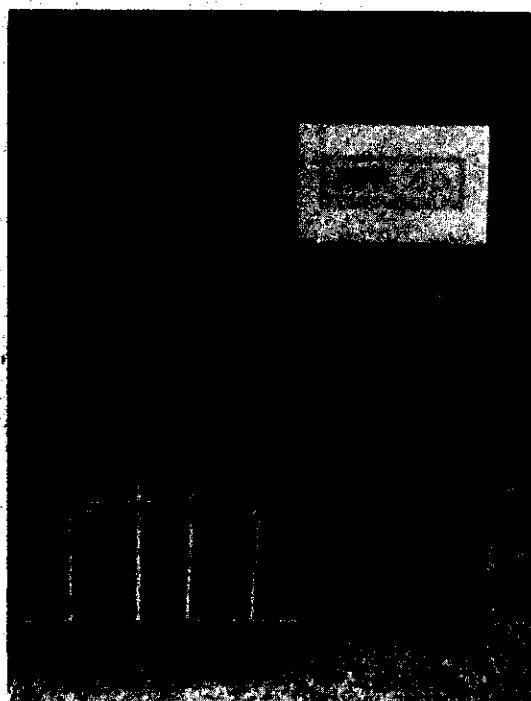
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2435.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MI" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MEGA DIGI SCALE" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Bhavpan Industries, Opp. : Garden Vareli Mill, Behind Ambala Cafy, Post Kdodra, Ta. Palsana, District Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/123;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60kg and minimum capacity of 500g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing. In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity from 50kg upto 300kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

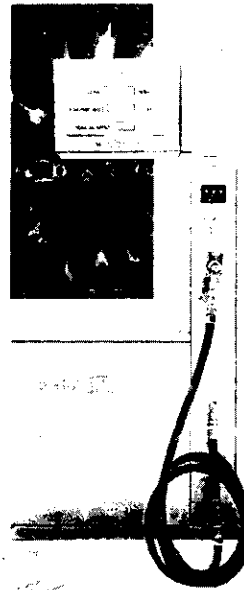
[F. No. WM -21 (20)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2436.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा रोमेनियन ब्यूरो ऑफ लीगल मेट्रोलॉजी, रोमानिया द्वारा जारी किए गए मॉडल के अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ, उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा 3 के परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कालवचा गैस एस. ए. वलोरिया स्टेट जागोरा 6000 पी.ओ. बाक्स 113, बैस प्रापोरट्ज द्वारा विनिर्मित और भारत में मैसर्स डेल्टा सिम्पलैक्स एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 93, बजाज भवन, नारीमन प्वाइंट, मुंबई-400021 द्वारा परिवर्तन या परिवर्धन के बिना विक्रीत एल.पी.जी. फ्यूल डिस्पेंसर एल.पी.जी. के 120, 220, 230 के मॉडल का जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/131 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



मॉडल का ब्यौरा निम्नवत है :

मात्रा न्यूनतम : 5 लीटर/मिनट
 मात्रा अधिकतम : 50 लीटर/मिनट
 दाब अधिकतम : 25 बार

न्यूनतम तापमान/अधिकतम तापमान - 40°/+ 80° सेल्सियस

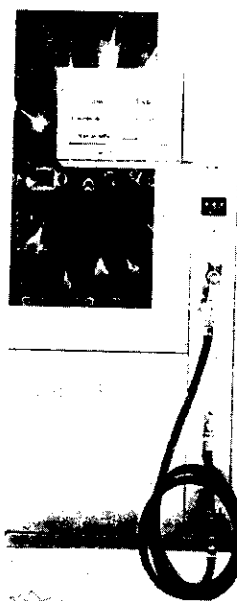
[फ. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(193)/2002]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माम विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2436.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority along with the certificate of approval of model issued by the Romanian Bureau of Legal Metrology, Romania, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model of LPG Fuel Dispenser LPGK 120, 220, 230 manufactured by M/s. Kalvacha Gas S.A. Bulgaria Stere Zagora 6000 P.O. Box 113, Base Pryaporetz and sold in India without alteration or additions by M/s. Delta Simplex Energy Pvt. Ltd., 93, Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400 021 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2003/131;



The details of the models is as follows :

Q min	: 5 litre/minute
Q max	: 50 litre/minute
Pressure Max	: 25 bar
t min/t max	: -40°C/+ 80° C

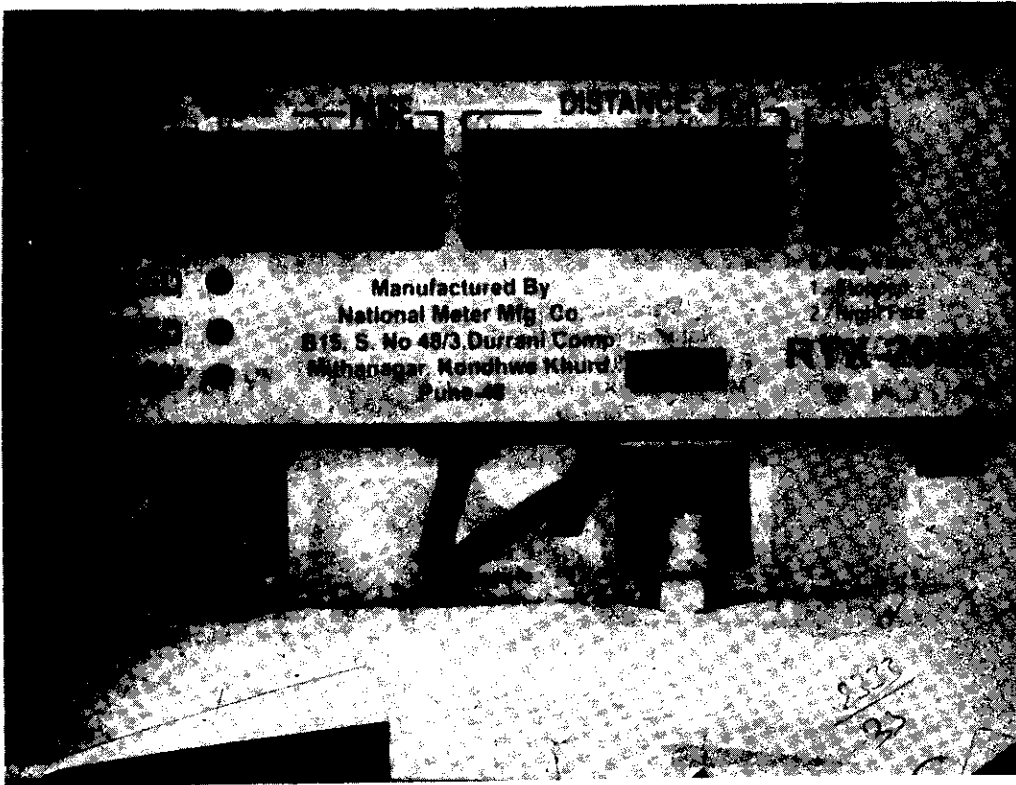
[F. No. WM -21(193)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का. आ. 2437.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नेशनल मीटर मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, 369/17, नानापेठ, पुणे-411002 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित "आर टी एक्स-2002" अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी मीटर के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "नेशनल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/142 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



मुद्रांकन प्लेट को स्टाम्प लगाने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए उनकी छेड़छाड़ को रोकने के लिए पल्स जनरेटर, केबल संयोजन बिन्दुओं तथा मुख्य किराया मीटर पर मुद्रांकन किया जाएगा।

उक्त मॉडल एक टैक्सी मीटर है जिसमें दूरी और समय मापक युक्ति सहित अंकक सूचक समाविष्ट है। यह निरंतर योग करता है तथा यात्रा के किसी क्षण में यात्री द्वारा संदेय प्रभार उपदर्शित करता है। कतिपय गति से ऊपर तय की गई दूरी और कतिपय गति से नीचे लगे समय अनुसार संदेय किराया मीटर का कार्य है। मीटर का पठन सात खण्डीय प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड द्वारा उपदर्शित किया जाता है।

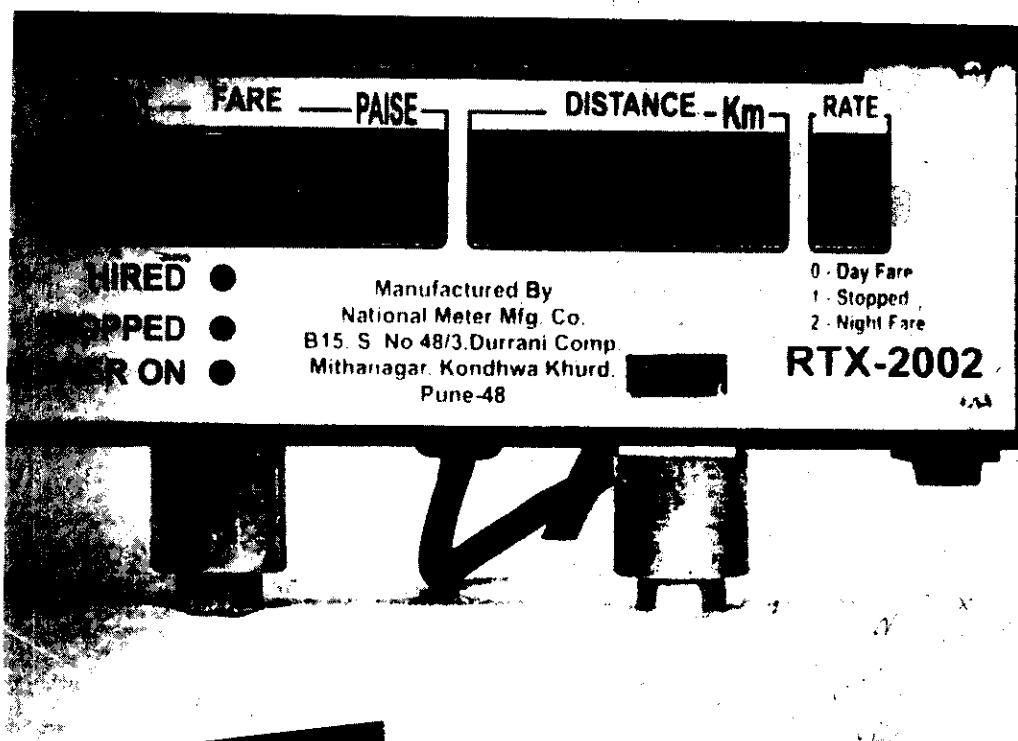
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(72)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2437.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issued and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of a Taxi Meter with digital indication of 'RTX-2002' with brand name "NATIONAL" (hereinreferred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. National Meter Manufacturing Company, 369/17, Nana Peth, Pune-411 002, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/142;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done on the pulse generator, cable connecting points and the main fare meter to prevent their tempering for fraudulent practices.

The said model is a "Taxi Meter" with digital indication incorporated with a distance and time measuring device. It totalizes continuously and indicates at any moment of the journey, the charges payable by the passenger. The "fare to pay" is a function of the distance travelled above a certain speed and the length of the time occupied that speed below. The reading of the meter is indicated by seven segment Light Emitting Diode (LED).

[F. No. WM-21(73)/2002]

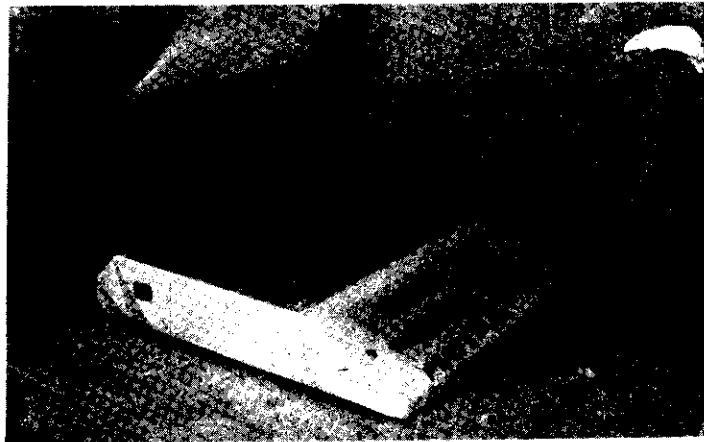
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2438.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रीत इंटरप्राइजेज, 184, स्मृति विहार सोसायटी, स्मृति मंदिर के पीछे, पी.डी. पण्डया, कालेज रोड, गोधसर, अहमदाबाद-382442 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "पी आर टी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मास्टर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/112 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) दाव गेज भार सेल आधारित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले प्लेट फार्म प्रकार का अस्वचालित अंकीय उपदर्शन सहित तोलन उपकरण है। जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। प्रदर्शन यूनिट प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रकार का है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सोल करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहरबन्दी की गई है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी यथार्थता वर्ग और उसी मेक वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्राम तक है के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 की रेंज में है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. और अधिक "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(147)/2001]

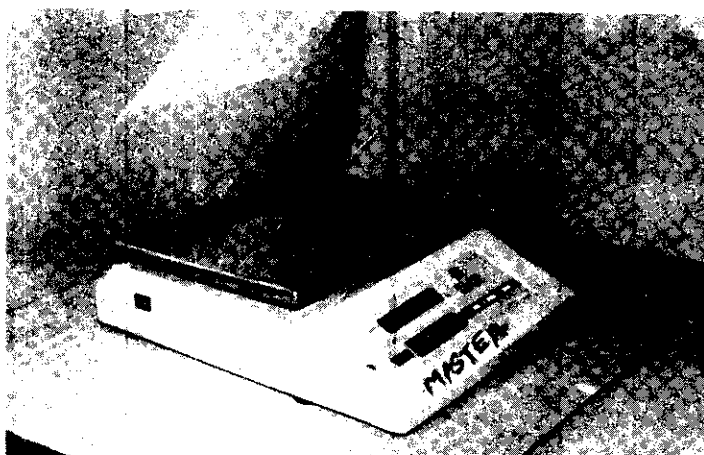
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2438.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with "PRT" series belonging to high accuracy class (Accuracy Class II) and with brand name "MASTER" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Preet Enterprises, 184, Smrutivihar, Society, Behind Smritimandir, P.D. Pandya, College Road, Ghodsar, Ahmedbad-382442 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/112;

The said Model (see the figure) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument table top type with digital indication of maximum capacity of 20 kg., minimum capacity of 100g and belonging to high accuracy class (Accuracy Class II). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 2g. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instruments operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply. In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k k, being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(147)/2001]

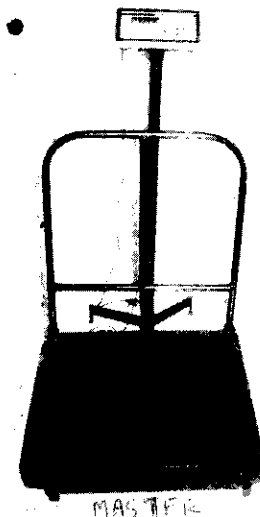
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2439.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रीत इंटरप्राइजेज, 184, स्मृति विहार सोसायटी स्मृति मंदिर के पीछे, पी.डी. पण्डया, कालेज रोड, गोधसर, अहमदाबाद-382442 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पी आर पी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मास्टर" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/113 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) दाव गेज भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले प्लेट फार्म प्रकार का अस्वचालित अंकीय उपदर्शन सहित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श यूनिट प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रकार का है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी उपकरण पर सुरक्षा प्रदान है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी यथार्थता वर्ग और उसी मेक वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 300 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(147)/2003]

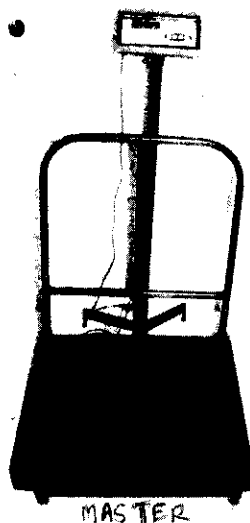
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2439.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table platform type) with "PRP" series belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MASTER" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Preet Enterprises, 184, Smrutivihar Society, Behind Smritimandir, P.D. Pandya, College Road, Ghodsar, Ahmedbad-382442 and which is assigned the approval mark IND.09/2003/113;

The said Model (see the figure) is a strain gauge type load cell based on automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 260 kg, minimum capacity 200g and belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 10g. The display unit is of light emitting diode(LED) type. The instrument operates on 230V 50-Hz alternative power supply. In addition to stamping the sealing plate, sealing is done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and upto 300 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , or 5×10^3 , k, being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

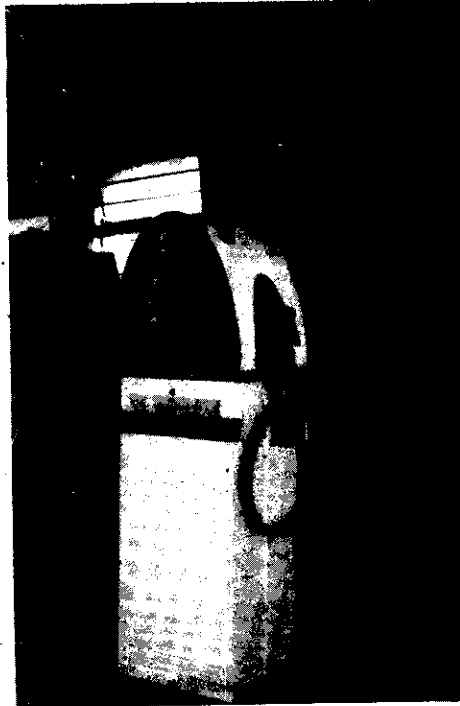
[F. No. WM-21(147)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2440.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मरकेन्टाइल और इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जैन आश्रम के निकट, वाटव, अहमदाबाद-382445 द्वारा विनिर्मित "एम एम बी- III" श्रृंखला के एक समान प्रकार के वितरक पम्प के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एम आई डी सी ओ" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/243 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) समायोजन के लिए अंशांकन चक्र सहित विस्थापन मीटर वाला एक वितरक पम्प है। इसका सभी प्रकार के पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मापन के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसकी प्रवाह दर 80 लीटर/मिनट है। इसमें धन या परिणाम के लिए पूर्व नियत युक्ति है।

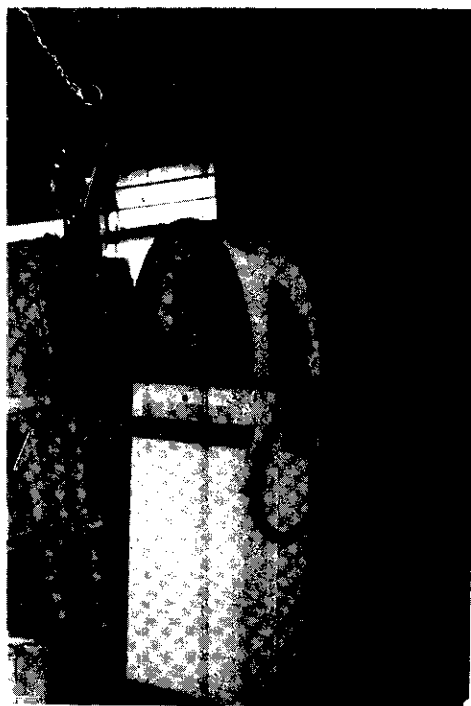
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(226)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2440.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of Model of dispenser pump of analogue type (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), and of MMB-III series and with brand name "MIDCO" manufactured by M/s. Mercantile and Industrial Development Company Limited, Near Jain Ashram, Vatva, Ahmedabad-382445 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/243;



The said model (see the figure given above) is a dispensing pump with positive displacement meter provided with calibration wheel for adjustment. It is used to measure all type of Petroleum products. The flow rate is 80 liter/Minute. It has preset device for money or volume.

[F. No. WM-21(226)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2441.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मरकेन्टाइल और इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जैन आश्रम के निकट, वाटव, अहमदाबाद-382445 द्वारा विनिर्मित “एम ई बी-III” शृंखला के एक समान प्रकार के वितरक पम्प के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एम आई डी सी ओ” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/2003/244 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) समायोजन के लिए अंशांकन चक्र सहित विस्थापन मीटर वाला एक वितरक पम्प है। इसका सभी प्रकार के पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मापन के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसकी प्रवाह दर 85 लीटर/मिनट है। इसमें धन या परिमाण के लिए पूर्व नियत युक्ति है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(226)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2441.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of dispenser pump of withdigital display (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), and of MEB-III series and with brand name "MIDCO" manufactured by M/s. Mercantile and Industrial Development Company Limited, Near Jain Ashram, Vatva, Ahmedabad-382445 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/244;



The said Model (see the figure given above) is a dispensing pump with positive displacement meter provided with calibration wheel for adjustment. It is used to measure all type of Petroleum products. The flow rate is 85 liter/Minute.

[F. No. WM-21(226)/2001]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2442.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मरकेन्टाइल और इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जैन आश्रम के निकट, वाटव, अहमदाबाद-382445 द्वारा विनिर्मित “एम ई बी-एम आई एक्स” शृंखला के एक समान प्रकार के वितरक पम्प के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एम आई डी सी ओ” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/2003/245 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) समायोजन के लिए अंशाकन चक्र सहित विस्थापन मीटर वाला एक वितरक पम्प है। इसका सभी प्रकार के पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मापन के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसकी प्रवाह दर 85 लीटर/मिनट है। इसमें धन या परिमाण के लिए पूर्ण नियत युक्ति है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(226)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2442.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report is satisfied that the model described in the report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of dispenser pump of digital type (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), and of MEB-MIX series and with brand name "MIDCO" manufactured by M/s. Mercantile and Industrial Development company Limited, Near Jain Ashram, Vatva, Ahmedabad-382445 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/245;



The Model (see the figure given above) is a dispensing pump with positive displacement meter provided with calibration wheel for adjustment. It is used to measure all type of Petroleum products. The flow rate is 85 liter/Minute. The display is of fluorescent type. It has preset device for money or volume.

[F. No. WM-21(226)/2001]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

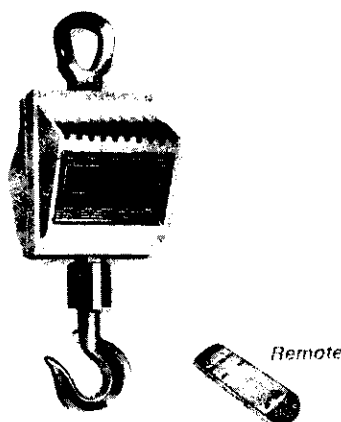
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2443.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6 ए लालवानी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "सी एस" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, क्रेन टाइप, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/145 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) दाब गेज आधारित भार सेल प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहर बन्दी की जाए।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5 टन है और जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^1 , 2×10^2 या 5×10^3 है 'के' जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2003]

प्रा. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप

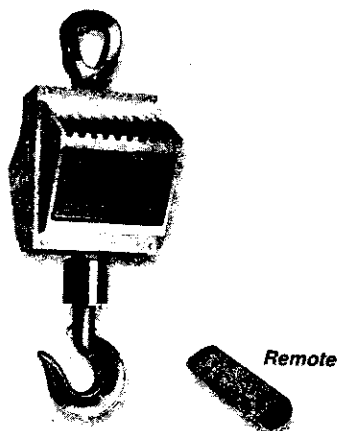
New Delhi, the 22th August, 2003

S.O. 2443.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (crane weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400 031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/145;

The said model (see the figure given) is a strain gauge type load cell weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3 tonne and minimum capacity of 20kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section, 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity from 50 kg. upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

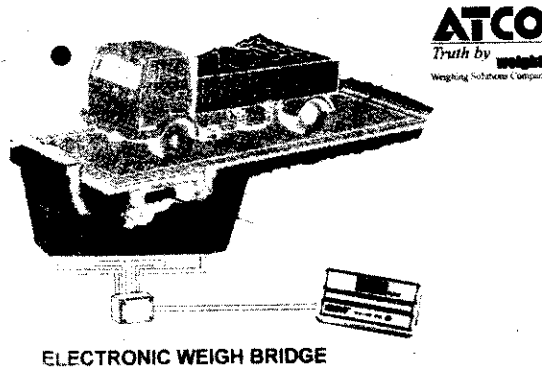
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2444.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6 ए लालवानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “ई डब्ल्यू बी” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, (बहुभार सेल से युक्त वे ब्रिज टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एटको” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/146 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) बहुभार सेल से युक्त वे ब्रिज प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आघेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहरबन्दी की जाए।



ELECTRONIC WEIGH BRIDGE

और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन से अधिक और 60 टन तक है और जो 1 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 है ‘के’ जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

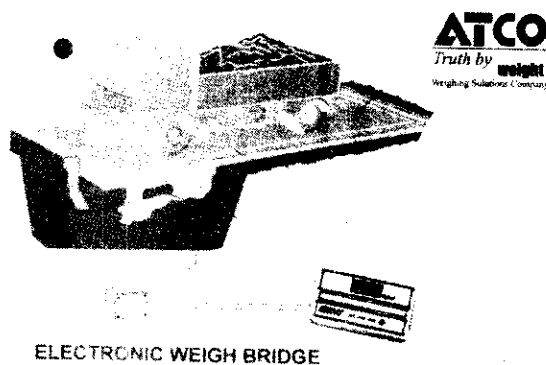
New Delhi, the 22th August, 2003

S.O. 2444.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Weigh bridge with multi load cell type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EWB" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400 031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/146;

The said model (see the figure given) is a (Weigh bridge with multi load cell type) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section, 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same accuracy class, performance and of same make with maximum capacity from 5 tonne upto 60 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1kg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

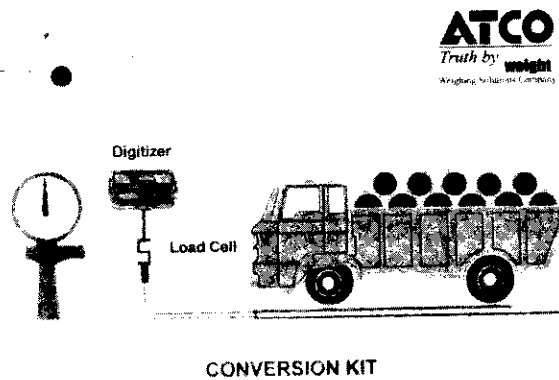
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2445.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6 ए लालबानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “ई डब्ल्यू बी” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, वे ब्रिज टाइप के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एटको” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/147 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) वे ब्रिज टाइप के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट, तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहरबन्दी की जाए।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन से अधिक और 50 टन तक है और जो 1 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के है जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

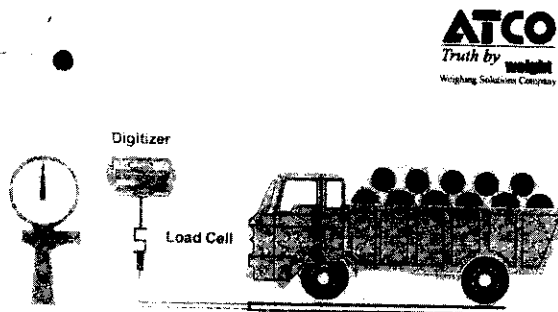
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2445.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (conversion kit for Weigh bridge type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EWB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400 031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/147;

The said model (see the figure given) is a (conversion kit for Weigh bridge) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 20 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



CONVERSION KIT

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section, 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the other weighing instrument of same accuracy class, performance and of same make with maximum capacity above 5 tonne upto 50 tonnes and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1kg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

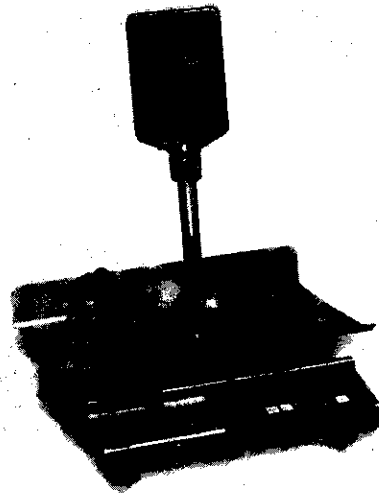
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2446.—केंद्रीय सरकार को, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6 ए लालकानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, चाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित उक्त यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "ए डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, (टेबल टॉप दोहरे रेंज टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई/एन डी/09/2003/148 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज आधारित दोहरे रेंज प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 0.5 ग्रा. 3 कि.ग्रा. तक और 1 ग्रा. 3 कि.ग्रा. से और 6 कि.ग्रा. तक है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श ब्रेडन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सुरक्षित की जाए।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल उक्त के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उक्त शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. है और जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माम विभाग

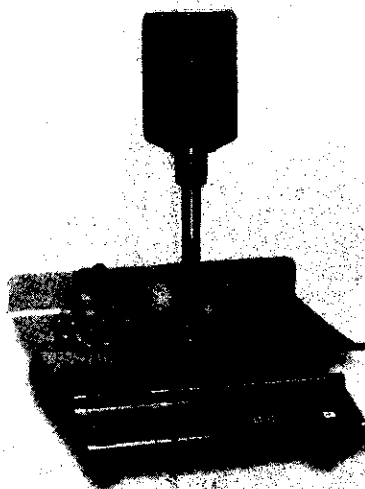
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2446.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top dual range type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AW" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400 031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/148;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge typed based dual range weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 6kg. and minimum capacity of 25g. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.5g. upto 3 kg. and 1g. above 3kg. and upto 6 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity from 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

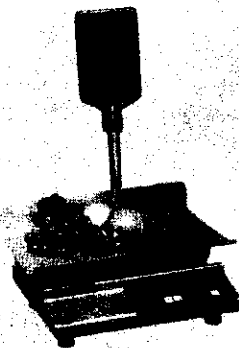
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2447.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) विधम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकास टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6ए लालवानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ए डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप दोहरी रेंज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/149 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित दोहरे रेंज का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 6 कि. ग्रा. तक के लिए 2 ग्रा. और 6 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 15 कि. ग्रा. तक के लिए 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहरबन्द की जाए।



AW Series
Class III

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में है और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

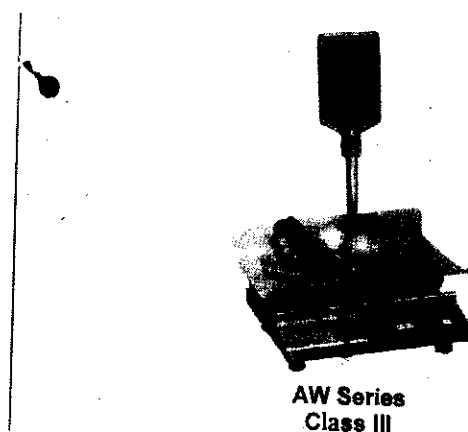
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2447.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top-dual range type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AW" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/149 ;

The said model (see figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based dual range weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. upto 6kg and 5g above 6kg and upto 15kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply ;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2 g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

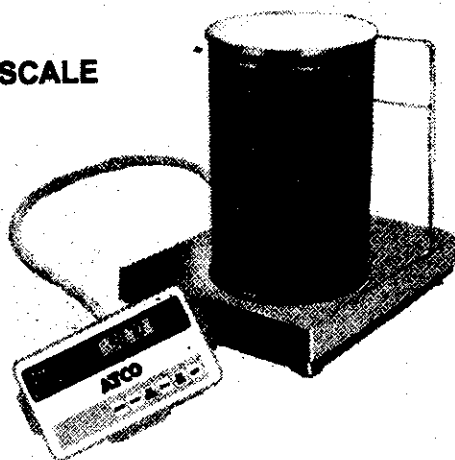
का.आ. 2448.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1975 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकास टेक्नोलॉजीज लिमिटेड, 6ए लालबानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ए डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अत्यचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म दोहरी रेंज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिन्दु आई एन डी/09/2003/150 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित दोहरे रेंज का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 15 कि. ग्रा. तक के लिए 5 ग्रा. और 15 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 30 कि. ग्रा. तक के लिए 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहरबन्द किया जा सकता है :

AIK
ECONOMY
PLATFORM SCALE
(Class III)



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के जैसे ही सेक और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[पत्र.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

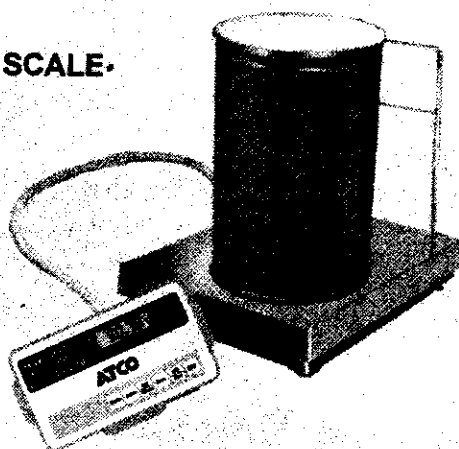
S.O. 2448.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform-dual range type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AW" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name " ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/150;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based dual range weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g upto 15kg and 10g above 15kg and upto 30kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply ;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

AW
**ECONOMY
PLATFORM SCALE.**
(Class III)



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 300kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2449.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालॉजीज लिमिटेड, 6ए लालबाग़ी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ए पी एच" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन किंवा आई एन डी/09/2003/15 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आन्वेषणतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आन्वेषणतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डिपोज़िट प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मोहरबन्द किया जा सकता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 टन या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

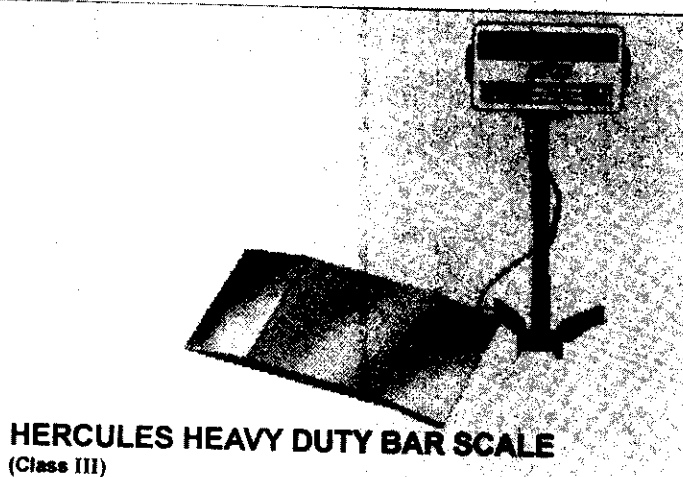
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2449.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "APH" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/151;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1200kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity from 50kg and upto 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

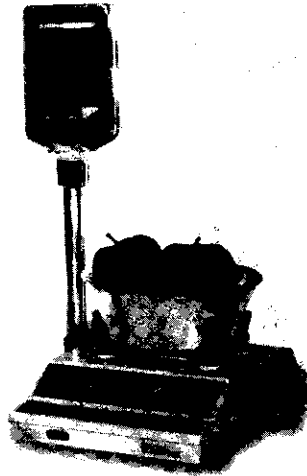
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2450.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6ए लालवानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "एम एम" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप दोहरी रेंज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटकी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/152 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित दोहरे रेंज का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 6 कि. ग्रा. तक के लिए 1 ग्रा. और 6 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 12 कि. ग्रा. तक के लिए 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मोहरबन्द किया जा सकता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

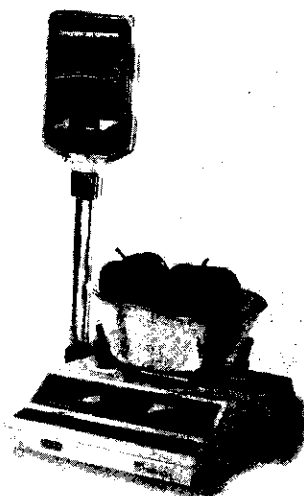
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2450.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top dual range type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MM" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/152;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type cell based dual range weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 12kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g upto 6kg. and 2g above to 6kg. and upto 12kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for "e" value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

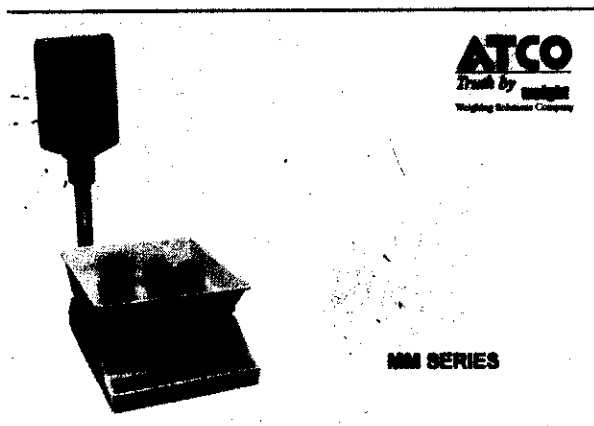
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

क्र.सं. आ. 2451.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथावत् बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6ए लालबानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एम एम" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन क्रि.सं. आई एन डी/09/2003/153 सम्बुद्धित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहर बन्द किया जा सकता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

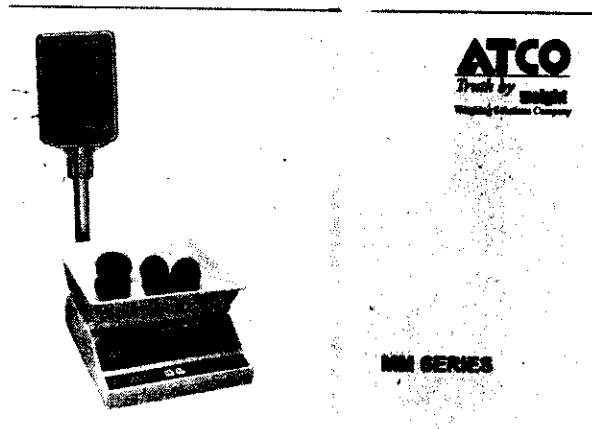
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2451.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MM" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/153 ;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge typed based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for "e" value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

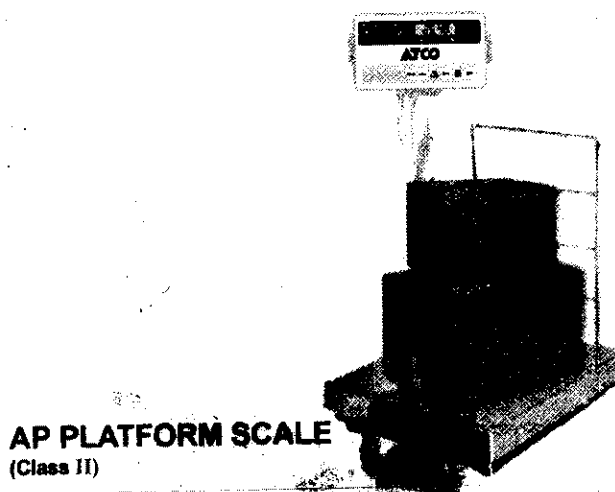
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2452.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6ए लालबानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वाडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एम पी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म दोहरी रेंज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/158 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) द्राब गेज भार सेल आधारित दोहरी रेंज का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 30 कि. ग्रा. तक 5 ग्रा. और 30 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 60 कि. ग्रा. तक 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहर बन्द किया जा सकता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

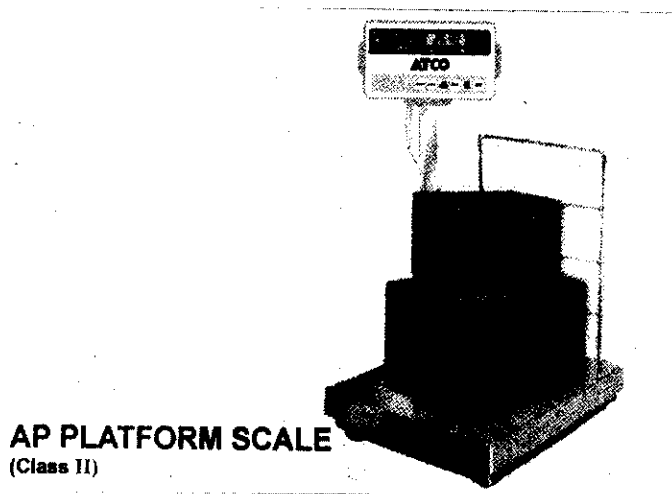
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2452.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform dual range type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AP" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/158 ;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based dual range weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. upto 30 kg. and 10g. above 30kg. and upto 60kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply ;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 300kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

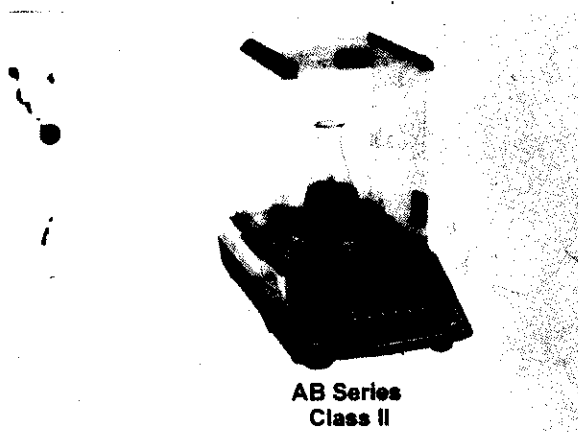
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2453.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6-ए लालवानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित उक्त यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एबी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम, "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एच डी/09/2003/159 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाव गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्ट्याम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहर बन्द किया जा सकता है।



AB Series
Class II

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के उसी ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2453.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AB" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/159;

The said model (figure given) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 600g. and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



**AB Series
Class II**

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section, 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2454.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6-ए लालबागी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14 जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, वडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एच एंसे" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (विलम्बन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/160 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहर बन्द किया जा सकता है।



ATCO
Trade by Weight
Weighing Solutions Company

HANGING SCALES

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल की संख्या सहित 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2454.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Hanging type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "HS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO", (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/160;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



ATCO
Truth by weight
Weighing Solutions Company

HANGING SCALES

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section, 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 300kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

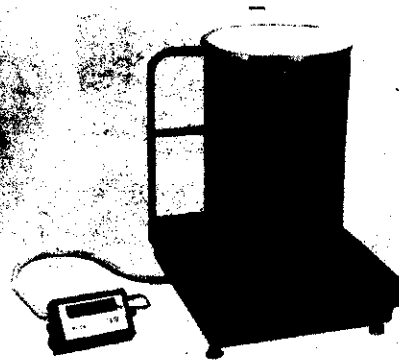
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.अ. 2455.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मापक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए वैसर्स एटक्वाम टेक्नालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6-ए, लालवानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14, जी. डी. अम्बेडकर रोड, वडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ई पी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/161 सनमुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्पापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज व्रत्पावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाया : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहरबन्द किया जा सकता है।



EP
Class III

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक और कार्यपालन वाले तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्पापन मापमान अंतराल की संख्या सहित 30 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 500 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2455.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EP" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. ATCOM Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/161;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section, 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 500kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

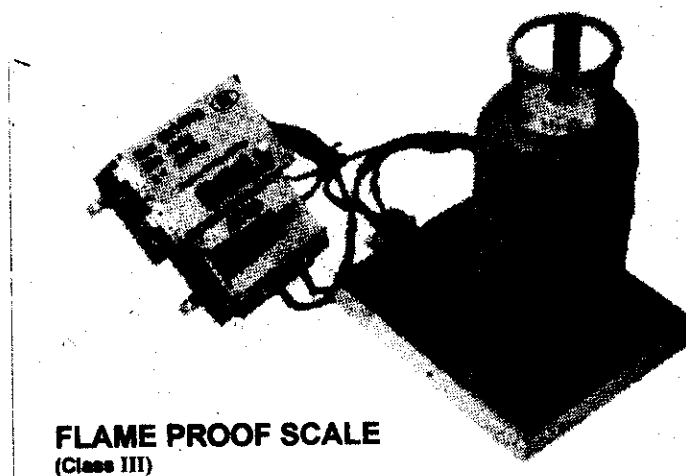
नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2456.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम टेकनालाजीज लिमिटेड, 6-ए, लालबानी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट-14, जी. डी. अम्बेडकर रोड, वडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एफ पी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/162 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शक्ति प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील लगाना : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुहर बन्द किया जा सकता है।



FLAME PROOF SCALE
(Class III)

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 30 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 500 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(316)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

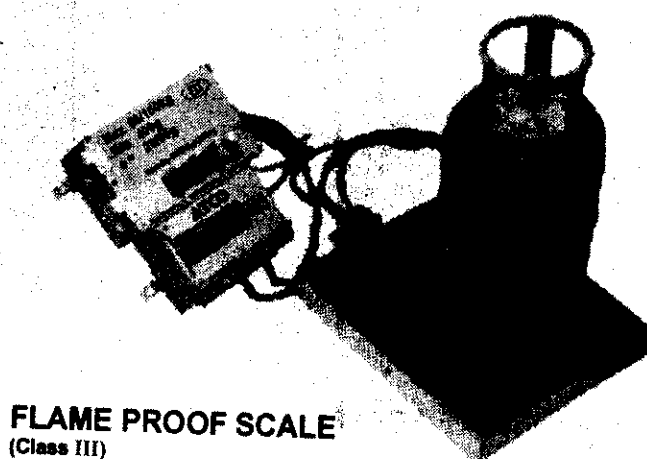
New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2003

S.O. 2456.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the said Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "FP" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATCO" (hereinafter referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. ATCOM said Technologies Limited, 6A, Lalwani Industrial Estate, 14, G.D. Ambedkar Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/162;

The said Model (See the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing may be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



FLAME PROOF SCALE
(Class III)

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section, 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 500kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(316)/2001]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2457.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक पेट्रोलियम (अपरिष्कृत) के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा सलाया मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली खण्ड के कार्यावयन हेतु पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग, के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री आर. एम. पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन प्रभाग, पो. बा. सं. 4, डाकघर-विरमगाम, जिला अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुक : नडीयाद		जिला : खेडा		राज्य : गुजरात	
		क्षेत्रफल			
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
केरीयावी	860		0	00	73
	1040		0	00	99

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/4/2002-ओ. आर.-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

New Delhi, the 18th August, 2003

S.O. 2457.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum (crude) from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Viramgam-Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary

to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one-days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or, laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipelines Division), P.B. No. 4, P.O. Viramgam, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382150.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Nadiad		District : Kheda		State : Gujarat	
			Area		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Keravi	860		0	00	73
	1040		0	00	99

[F.No.R.-25011/4/2002-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2458.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक पेट्रोलियम (अपरिष्कृत) के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा सलाया मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली खण्ड के कार्यावयन हेतु पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री आर. एम. पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी,

इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन प्रभाग, पो. बा. सं. 4, डाकघर-विरमगाम, जिला अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुक : महेमदाबाद		जिला : खेडा		राज्य : गुजरात	
		क्षेत्रफल			
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6
खुमरवाड	495	3	0	01	90

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/4/2001-ओ. आर.-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th August, 2003

S.O. 2458.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum (crude) from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Viramgam-Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one-days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipelines Division), P.B. No.4, P.O. Viramgam, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382150.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Mehmed-District : Kheda			State : Gujarat			
bad			Arca			
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub- Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Khumarvad	495	3	0	01	90	

[F. No. R.-25011/4/2001-OR-I]
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2459.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक पेट्रोलियम (अपरिष्कृत) के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा सलाया मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली खण्ड के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री आर. एम. पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन प्रभाग, पो. बा. सं. 4, डाकघर-विरमगाम, जिला अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुक : विरमगाम		जिला : अहमदाबाद		राज्य : गुजरात	
		क्षेत्रफल			
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
हॉसलपुर	664	3	0	03	16
सेरेश्वर					

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/45/2001-ओ. आर.-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th August, 2003

S. O. 2459.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum (crude) from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Viramgam-Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and

Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipelines Division), P. B. No. 4, P.O. Viramgam, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382150.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Viramgam District : Ahmedabad State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Sq. Mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hansalpur	664	3	0	03	16
Sereshvar					

[F. No. R.-25011/45/2001-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 अगस्त, 2003

का. आ. 2460.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक पेट्रोलियम (अपरिष्कृत) के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली खण्ड के कार्यन्वयन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री आर. एम. पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन प्रभाग, पो. बा. सं. 4, डाकघर-विरमगाम, जिला अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुक : साणंद		जिला : अहमदाबाद		राज्य : गुजरात	
			क्षेत्रफल		
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
कलाना	57	2	0	03	12
	117		0	10	03
	137	2	0	03	79
	133		0	04	09
	150		0	00	72

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/45/2001-ओ. आर.-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th August, 2003

S. O. 2460.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum (crude) from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Viramgam-Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R. M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipelines Division), P. B. No. 4, P.O. Viramgam, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382150.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Sanand District : Ahmedabad State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Sq. Mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kalana	57	2	0	03	12
	117		0	10	03
	137	2	0	03	79
	133		0	04	09
	150		0	00	72

[F. No. R.-25011/45/2001-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2003

का. आ. 2461.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड परियोजना के अधीन दहेज-हजीरा-उरान-धाबोल पाइपलाइन सेक्टर के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइनें बिछाने और सहसुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, 7वां तल, बी-विंग, आरसीएफ त्रियदर्शिनी बिल्डिंग, मुम्बई-400022 (महाराष्ट्र) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	खसरा नं.	अर्जित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
ठाणे	कल्याण	वसंत सेलवली	114/11 पी	00-33-00
			114/13/1 पी	00-05-00
			114/13/2 पी	00-01-00
			114/14 पी	00-07-00
			116/1 पी	00-06-00
			116/4 पी	00-06-00
			116/3 पी	00-03-00
			116/2 पी	00-27-00
			खाडी	00-47-00
			45/0 पी	00-15-00
			53/0 पी	00-06-00
			54/0 पी	00-33-00
			51/10 पी	00-45-00
			57 पी	00-08-00

1	2	3	4	5
ठाणे	कल्याण	आभिवली	26 पी	00-17-00
			38 पी	00-07-00
			41 पी	00-65-00
		घोटसई	56 पी	00-12-00
			42/7 पी	00-01-00
			51/2 पी	00-01-00
		चिंचवली	19/7 पी	00-01-00
			19/4 पी	00-05-00
			19/5 पी	00-01-00
			18/3 पी	00-06-00
			3/12 पी	00-01-00
			17/7 पी	00-02-00
			15/5 पी	00-01-00
			42/0 पी	00-03-00
	भिषंडी	लाप बूडक	40/0 पी	00-34-00
			41/1 पी	00-17-00
			41/2 पी	00-11-00
			31/ए/1 पी	00-03-00
			31/ए/3 पी	00-19-00
			31/ए/6 पी	00-16-00
			31/ए/7 पी	00-11-00
			30/ए पी	00-28-00
			20/1 पी	00-16-00
			202/पी	00-15-00
			20/3 पी	00-13-00
			20/4 पी	00-06-00
			180/5 पी	00-15-00
			180/6 पी	00-12-00
			180/7 पी	00-11-00
			7/3 पी	00-05-00
			7/4 पी	00-15-00
			141/पी	00-14-00
			142/1 पी	00-29-00
			137/1 पी	00-07-00
			137/2 पी	00-18-00
			133/1 पी	00-18-00
			133/2 पी	00-19-00
			127/2 पी	00-04-00
			127/1 पी	00-11-00
			97/1 पी	00-33-00

1	2	3	4	5			
ठाणे	भिवंडी	लापबंदूक	97/2 पी	00-10-00			
			97/3 पी	00-10-00			
			103/0 पी	00-01-00			
			103/12 पी	00-17-00			
			103/13 पी	00-05-00			
			103/14 पी	00-29-00			
			99/4 पी	00-04-00			
			99/2 पी	00-07-00			
ठाणे	भिवंडी	लाप बंदूक	42/ बी पी	00-06-00			
			183 पी	00-05-00			
			182 पी	00-01-00			
			I11/I6 पी	00-14-00			
			150/0 पी	00-01-00			
			160/0 पी	00-12-00			
			99/4 पी	00-04-00			
			99/2 पी	00-07-00			
		देवली	42/बी पी	00-06-00			
			4 पी	00-18-00			
			26/10/1 पी	00-01-00			
			26/10/2 पी	00-14-00			
			26/12 पी	00-21-00			
			26/13 पी	00-06-00			
			26/14 पी	00-10-00			
			26/15 पी	00-01-00			
			जांभिवली	38/7 पी	00-03-00		
				अंबरनाथ	साखरोली	नदी	00-19-00
					वाडी	21/1 पी	00-45-00
नाला	00-10-00						
187 पी	00-10-00						

[फा. सं. एल-14014/12/03-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2003

S.O. 2461.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran-Dhabol Pipeline Sector under National Gas Grid Project in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under

which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, 7th Floor, B-Wing, RCF Priyadarshini Building, Mumbai-400 022 (Maharashtra).

SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area Acquired (In Hect)
Thane	Kalyan	Vasat Shelavli	114/11 P	00-03-00
			114/13/1 P	00-05-00
			114/13/2 P	00-01-00
			114/14 P	00-07-00
			116/1 P	00-06-00
			116/4 P	00-06-00
			116/3 P	00-03-00
			116/2 P	00-27-00
			Khadi	00-47-00
			45/0 P	00-15-00
			53/0 P	00-06-00
			54/0 P	00-03-00
			51/10 P	00-45-00
			57P	00-08-00
		Ambhivali	26P	00-17-00
			38 P	00-07-00
			41 P	00-65-00
			Ghotsai	56 P
		42/7 P		00-01-00
		51/2 P		00-01-00
		Chinchawali		19/7 P
			19/4 P	00-05-00
			19/5 P	00-01-00
			18/3 P	00-06-00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Thane Kalyan	Chinchawali	3/12 P	00-01-00		Thane Bhiwandi	Lap Budruk	183 P	00-05-00	
		17/7 P	00-02-00				182 P	00-01-00	
		15/5 P	00-01-00				111/16 P	00-14-00	
		42/0 P	00-03-00				150/0 P	00-01-00	
Thane Bhiwandi	Lap Budruk	40/0 P	00-34-00				160/0 P	00-12-00	
		41/1 P	00-17-00				99/4 P	00-04-00	
		41/2 P	00-11-00				99/2 P	00-07-00	
		31/A/1 P	00-03-00			Devali	4 P	00-18-00	
		31/A/3 P	00-19-00				26/10/1P	00-01-00	
		31/A/6 P	00-16-00				26/10/2P	00-14-00	
		31/A/ 7P	00-11-00				26/12 P	00-21-00	
		30/A P	00-28-00				26/13 P	00-06-00	
		20/1 P	00-16-00				26/14P	00-10-00	
		20/2 P	00-15-00			Jambhivali	26/15 P	00-01-00	
		20/3 P	00-13-00		Ambernath	Sakharoli	38/7 P	00-03-00	
		20/4 P	00-06-00			Wadi	River	00-19-00	
		180/5 P	00-15-00				21/1 P	00-45-00	
		180/6 P	00-12-00				Nala	00-10-00	
		180/7 P	00-11-00				187 P	00-10-00	
		7/3 P	00-05-00						
		7/4 P	00-15-00						
		141/P	00-14-00						
		142/1 P	00-29-00						
		137/1 P	00-07-00						
		137/2 P	00-18-00						
		133/1 पी	00-18-00						
		133/2 P	00-19-00						
		127/2 P	00-04-00						
		127/1 P	00-11-00						
		97/1 P	00-33-00						
		97/2 P	00-10-00						
		97/3 P	00-10-00						
		103/0 पी	00-01-00						
		103/12 P	00-17-00						
		103/13 P	00-05-00						
		103/14 P	00-29-00						
		99/4 P	00-04-00						
		99/2 P	00-07-00						
		42/ B P	00-06-00						

[F. No. L-14014/12/03-G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2462.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड परियोजना के अधीन दहेज-हजीरा-उरान-धाबोल पाइपलाइन सेक्टर के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइनें बिछाने और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिनों के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम

प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, 7वाँ तल, बी-विंग, आरसीएफ प्रियदर्शिनी बिल्डिंग, मुम्बई-400022 (महाराष्ट्र) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	खसरा न.	अर्जित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
रायगढ़	पनवेल	नेर	99 पी	00-18-00
			153/12/एपी	00-13-00
			92 पी	00-09-00
			138 पी	01-18-00
			103 पी	00-01-00
			87 पी	00-18-00
			85 पी	00-11-00
			4 पी	00-12-00
			2 पी	00-22-00
			75/4एपी	00-14-00
	चिखले		75/4बीपी	
			75/3 पी	00-21-00
			75/2 पी	00-23-00
			60/10पी	00-25-00
			60/4 पी	00-11-00
			59/3 पी	00-01-00
			रेलवे	00-11-00
			61/4 पी	00-09-00
			61/15 पी	00-02-00
			61/1 पी	00-14-00
	विहिघर	महोदर	59/2 पी	00-01-00
			59/4 पी	00-07-00
			75/3 पी	00-01-00
			75/2 पी	00-09-00
			76/5 पी	00-04-00
			57/1 पी	00-01-00
			नदी	00-15-00
			63/2 पी	00-30-00
			59 पी	00-07-00
			29/5 पी	00-09-00
	चिंधण	वावंजे	27/1 पी	00-60-00
			29/5 पी	00-09-00
	नितलस		262 पी	00-03-00
			260 पी	00-24-00

[फाइल सं. एल-14014/12/03-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2003

S.O. 2462.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Vran-Dhabol Pipeline Sector under National Gas Grid Project in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, 7th Floor, B-Wing, RCF Priyadarshini Building, Mumbai-400 022 (Maharashtra)

SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area Acquired (In Hect)
1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Panvel	Nere	99 P	00-18-00
			153/12A P	00-13-00
			92 P	00-09-00
			138 P	01-18-00
			103 P	00-01-00
			87 P	
			85 P	00-18-00
				00-11-00
			4 P	00-12-00
			2 P	00-22-00
	Chikhale		75/4 A P	00-14-00
			75/4 B P	
			75/3 P	00-21-00
			75/2 P	00-23-00
			60/10 P	00-25-00
			60/4 P	00-11-00
			59/3 P	00-01-00
			Railway	00-11-00

1	2	3	4	5
Raigad Panvel	Chikhale	61/4 P	00-09-00	
		61/15 P	00-02-00	
		61/1 P	00-14-00	
		59/2 P	00-01-00	
		59/4 P	00-07-00	
		75/3 P	00-01-00	
		75/2 P	00-09-00	
		76/5 P	00-04-00	
	Vihighar	57/1 P	00-01-00	
	Mohodar	River	00-15-00	
		63/2 P	00-30-00	
		59 P	00-07-00	
	Chindran	29/5 P	00-09-00	
	Vavanje	27/1 P	00-60-00	
		29/5 P	00-09-00	
	Nitalas	262 P	00-03-00	
		260 P	00-24-00	

[File No. L-14014/12/03-G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2463. — केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पॉन्डिचेरी राज्य में केएससीएल से वेनजौर सिलिकेट गैस पाइपलाइन तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, कावेरी परियोजना, 19, पेरूमल पूर्वी गली, नागापट्टिनम-611001 (तमिलनाडु) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची				
जिला	तालुक	गाँव	खसरा न.	अर्जित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
पॉन्डिचेरी	कारैकल	37, वन्जौर	30	0.03.0 जीपी
			27/1	0.07.5
			27/2	0.13.0
			59/1	0.02.0 जीपी
			59/2 भाग	0.11.0
			58/1	0.00.5 जीपी
			58/2	0.03.0
			58/3	0.02.0
			58/4	0.01.5
			58/6	0.04.5
			58/7	0.03.0
			57/2	0.01.5
			57/3	0.02.5
			57/4	0.05.5
			56/2	0.03.5
			56/3	0.03.5
			56/4	0.05.5
			55/2 ए	0.05.0
			55/3	0.03.0
			55/4	0.02.0
			55/5	0.01.5
			54/1	0.08.5
			54/2	0.03.5
			54/3	0.02.0
			50/2	0.07.5
			50/3	0.01.5
			50/5	0.06.0
			41/2	0.07.0
			41/3	0.02.0
			41/4	0.08.0
			42/3	0.12.0
			42/6	0.00.5 जीपी
			43/4	0.11.5
			43/7	0.01.0 जीपी
			44/1	0.13.0
			44/3	0.01.5
			44/7	0.09.0
			2	0.28.0 जीपी
कुल			2.07.0	

1	2	3	4	5
पॉन्डिचेरी	कारैकल	36, केजियर	88/2	0.35.0
			88/3	0.03.5
			89/1	0.03.0
			89/4	0.01.5
			93.4	0.08.5
			93.6	0.08.0
			92/4	0.03.5
			92/5	0.02.0
			कुल	0.65.0

[फाइल सं. एल-14014/35/03-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2003

S.O. 2463.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas from KSCL to Vanjore Silicate Gas Pipeline in the State of Pondicherry, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one-days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Cauveri Project, 19, Perumal East Street, Nagapattinam-611001 (Tamilnadu)

SCHEDULE

District	Taluk	Village	Survey No.	Area Acquired (In Hect)
1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry	Karaikal	37, Vanjoor	30	0.03.0 GP
			27/1	0.07.5
			27/2	0.13.0
			59/1	0.02.0 GP
			59/2 Pt.	0.11.0
			58/1	0.00.5 GP
			58/2	0.03.0

1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry	Karaikal	37, Vanjoor	58/3	0.02.0
			58/4	0.01.5
			58/6	0.04.5
			58/7	0.03.0
			57/2	0.01.5
			57.3	0.02.5
			57/4	0.05.5
			56/2	0.03.5
			56/3	0.03.5
			56/4	0.05.5
			55/2 ए	0.05.0
			55/3	0.03.0
			55/4	0.02.0
			55/5	0.01.5
			54/1	0.08.5
			54/2	0.03.5
			54/3	0.02.0
			50/2	0.07.5
			50/3	0.01.5
			50/5	0.06.0
			41/2	0.07.0
			41/3	0.02.0
			41/4	0.08.0
			42/3	0.12.0
			42/6	0.00.5 GP
			43/4	0.11.5
			43/7	0.01.0 GP
			44/1	0.13.0
			44/3	0.01.5
			44/7	0.09.0
			2	0.28.0 GP
			Total	2.07.0
		36, Kezhiur	88/2	0.35.0
			88/3	0.03.5
			89/1	0.03.0
			89/4	0.01.5
			39/4	0.08.5
			93/6	0.08.0
			92/4	0.03.5
			92/5	0.02.0
			Total	0.65.0

[File No. L-14014/35/03-G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2464. — केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि तमिलनाडु राज्य में राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड परियोजना के अधीन कोची-कायम्कुलम-बंगलौर पाइपलाइन सेक्टर के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइनें बिछाने और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, कावेरी बेसिन, 19, पेरूमल पूर्वी गली, नागापट्टिनम-611 001 (तमिलनाडु) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	खसरा नं.	अर्जित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
ईरोड़	कन्कयाम्	1. कथनगन्नी	31	0-56-15
			रोड	0-04-47
			29/3	0-21-24
			20	0-46-36
			21	0-00-46
			19/2	1-09-86
			18	0-04-09
			19/1	0-02-81
			48/4	0-20-09
			48/2	0-52-97
			55	0-06-03
			56	0-17-08
			कुल	2-41-61

1	2	3	4	5
ईरोड़	पेरुन्दुरै	नं. 79	259/3	0-10-92
	अनैपालयम्		259/4	0-39-69
			254/3	0-18-16
			254/4	0-25-42
			253	0-43-56
			252/3	0-04-21
			252/2	0-09-28
			251/4	0-07-27
			268	0-06-25
			266/1	0-18-82
			266/2	0-07-21
			276/2	0-04-14
			290	0-07-29
			291/2	0-14-04
			291/1	0-36-27
			289	0-03-91
			288	0-40-69
			287/7	0-33-73
			287/6	0-07-84
			287/5	0-00-10
			286/1	0-04-02
			286/8	0-00-25
			286/7	0-01-40
			286/6	0-02-48
			286/5	0-03-67
			286/4	0-07-20
			286/3	0-13-50
			286/2	0-11-82
			कुल	3-83-14
		नं. 80	110/9	0-00-20
		पल्लावार्- पालयम्	111	0-00-50
			110/12	0-38-76
			109/1	0-05-11
			109/3	0-04-34
			109/2	0-01-06
			108/2	0-13-89
			108/1	0-41-89
			कुल	1-05-75

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
ईरोड	पेरुन्दुरै	नं. 95	67	0-03-88	ईरोड	पेरुन्दुरै	नं. 93.	405/2	0-20-81
		अग्रहारी	68/1	0-12-05			सिरुकलन्ची	422	0-67-86
		कथामगन्नी	63/1	0-40-20				420/5	0-42-20
			63/2	0-26-13				420/4	0-23-47
			64/1	0-08-11				421/2	0-10-43
			64/2	0-00-55				421/1	0-02-38
			64/3	0-00-86				419/3	0-19-41
			27/6	0-02-69				418/1	0-03-83
			30/12	0-24-09				418/2	0-45-86
			30/11	0-03-15				418/3	0-15-79
			30/13	0-10-68				417/4	0-10-68
			30/14	0-05-08				417/5	0-11-71
			30/9	0-08-16				429	0-01-11
			30/7	0-22-01				446	0-06-20
			30/3 -	0-06-42				445/8	0-00-21
			30/6	0-04-32				445/7	0-34-56
			30/4	0-14-19				445/9	0-21-97
			30/5	0-01-75				445/5	0-01-10
			29/12	0-00-72				452/2	0-15-35
			29/13	0-00-20				452/1	0-35-87
			29/16	0-04-63				453/2	0-23-14
			29/19	0-04-70				451/10	0-01-64
		रोड	0-03-13					453/1	0-00-45
			31/4	0-14-81				451/9	0-01-74
			31/6	0-12-47				455/1	0-51-10
			31/7	0-27-64				457/3	0-02-45
			51/2	0-08-30				457/2	0-09-28
			51/1	0-02-54				456/2	0-42-22
			50/4	0-14-79				456/1	0-10-92
			50/5	0-12-64				461/1	0-23-35
			50/6	0-32-08				461/2	0-00-86
			49/9	0-07-86				461/3	0-00-10
			49/8	0-00-10				460	0-06-79
			कुल	3-40-89				360/2	0-44-07
		नं. 161	173/2	0-18-87				350/2	0-03-24
		इछी-	173/1	0-13-02				350/1	0-69-38
		पालयम्	174/1	0-18-42				355/4	0-00-53
			175/2	0-30-40				355/1	0-13-76
			175/1	0-11-58				351/4	0-02-50
			कुल	0-92-29				354/4	0-37-29
								354/3	0-00-89
								354/2	0-11-05
								354/1	0-03-35
								353	0-06-86
								315	0-77-47

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
ईरोड़	पेरुन्दुरै	नं. 104	180/2	0-68-21	ईरोड़	पेरुन्दुरै	नं. 104-	393/12	0-02-43
		वोईपाडी	250/2	0-05-37			वोईपाडी	393/14	0-00-57
			250/1	0-03-67				393/23	0-04-57
			251/1	0-19-25				393/18	0-00-86
			251/2	0-20-40				393/19	0-03-48
			249	0-04-93				393/20	0-03-49
			248	0-31-34				393/21	0-07-07
			210	0-03-87				393/22	0-02-60
			211/4	0-25-27				396/16	0-01-35
			202	0-01-04				396/19	0-10-17
			211/3	0-25-00				396/18	0-00-15
			211/2	0-12-28				392	0-32-04
			215/1	0-26-32				388	0-45-65
			215/3	0-00-35				389/5	0-03-40
			214/1	0-09-01				389/6	0-05-68
			218/1	0-19-78				389/12	0-10-38
			244/2	0-47-92				382/5	0-04-13
			243	0-56-65				382/4	0-05-97
			242/1	0-19-65				382/9	0-03-03
			242/2	0-20-05				382/3	0-09-86
			241	0-19-17				382/11	0-10-94
			238	0-06-61				382/10	0-01-30
			281/4	0-51-62				382/15	0-00-10
			281/2	0-05-96				382/12	0-11-83
			281/3	0-04-28				382/13	0-12-48
			282/3	0-30-88				382/14	0-09-83
			282/1	0-15-41				433	0-03-88
			282/2	0-02-19				432	0-00-10
			408/11	0-09-48				435/8	0-20-60
			408/12	0-00-53				435/7	0-02-51
			408/10	0-10-82				435/6	0-05-75
			408/4	0-05-31				435/5	0-07-53
			408/2	0-08-42				435/4	0-07-93
			407/19	0-03-80				435/3	0-07-27
			408/3	0-05-00				438/1	0-26-80
			395	0-03-31				438/2	0-11-01
			409	0-15-03				438/7	0-21-76
			394/1	0-10-31				कुल	15-31-14
			393/5	0-01-39				नं. 115	52/2
			393/6	0-03-37				मुकासी	52/3
			394/2	0-03-48				पिडरियूर	52/1
			393/9	0-06-35					
			393/8	0-00-20					
			393/10	0-05-46					
			393/13	0-06-21					

1	2	3	4	5
इरोड	पेरुन्दुरै	नं. 115	53/1	0-03-52
		मुकासी	53/7	0-02-00
		पिडिरियूर	51/9	0-00-41
			51/10	0-03-96
			51/12	0-09-40
			51/13	0-12-31
			56	0-74-74
			57	0-01-64
			43/12	0-05-03
			42/1	0-01-11
			42/4	0-11-57
			42/3	0-03-89
			42/2	0-00-90
			42/6	0-00-74
			42/5	0-11-45
			41/5	0-01-34
			42/10	0-00-52
			41/16	0-07-66
			41/17	0-09-90
			41/15	0-10-84
			41/18	0-00-29
			41/11	0-03-35
			41/14	0-06-72
			37/1	0-22-54
			37/2	0-00-66
			39/3	0-05-48
			39/2	0-01-43
			38	0-00-45
			11/1	0-54-51
			13/1	0-02-85
			13/8	0-00-73
			13/9	0-00-10
			13/7	0-07-69
			13/4	0-00-61
			13/5	0-00-55
			13/11	0-02-64
			13/12	0-03-84
			13/18	0-00-72
			13/17	0-00-36
			13/13	0-05-07
			13/15	0-00-10

1	2	3	4	5
इरोड	पेरुन्दुरै	नं. 115	13/14	0-07-91
		मुकासी	15/1	0-23-31
		पिडिरियूर	12	0-00-12
			318	0-00-41
			317	0-05-11
			319/1	0-22-62
			319/3	0-15-27
			319/5	0-02-54
			319/2	0-04-51
			322/5	0-09-55
			322/4	0-08-54
			322/6	0-05-95
			322/3	0-15-19
			322/2	0-17-18
			322/1	0-03-84
			323/2	0-06-38
			323/3	0-02-70
			323/4	0-02-45
			323/5	0-15-11
			323/9	0-08-56
			323/8	0-08-61
			323/7	0-02-61
			324/7	0-01-27
			324/6	0-12-50
			324/4	0-05-92
			324/5	0-05-90
			324/3	0-08-63
			324/1	0-00-10
			324/2	0-04-96
			327/2	0-01-40
			327/3	0-00-10
			327/1	0-10-26
			327/10	0-12-34
			327/11	0-04-02
			327/14	0-05-96
			327/15	0-06-14
			327/16	0-04-93
			328/1	0-12-73
			328/5	0-06-39
			328/6	0-07-40
			328/7	0-09-01
			328/13	0-10-17
			328/14	0-02-63
			330	0-03-52
			385	0-02-77
			388/7	0-08-37
			388/6	0-27-20
			388/5	0-00-87

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इरोड़	पेरुन्दुरै	नं. 115	388/9	0-19-26	इरोड़	पेरुन्दुरै	नं. 117/2	179	0-09-55
		इंगूर	388/4	0-13-93			चेन्नी-	174/3	0-15-80
			387	0-06-97			मलई	175	0-23-25
			403	0-23-39				178	0-05-82
			402/1	0-16-32				182/1	0-29-68
			405	000-33				229	0-03-22
			कुल	7-90-49				182/2	0-20-23
		नं. 114						228/1	0-13-05
		इंगूर	668/4	0-00-58				183/1B	0-03-31
			668/7	0-25-29				228/8	0-13-41
			700	0-08-43				228/15	0-11-75
			701	0-41-24				183/4	0-05-33
			702	0-45-78				183/6	0-13-29
			703	0-67-40				184	0-04-43
			705	0-08-47				224/1	0-17-03
			706/1	0-29-12				224/4	0-07-86
			706/3	0-42-44				185/2	0-16-11
			707/8	0-20-54				185/3	0-28-71
			707/12	0-18-07				223/1	0-24-82
			708/5	0-11-74				186/2	0-03-73
			708/6	0-08-15				186/5	0-04-05
			708/4	0-04-14				186/3	0-18-20
			708/3	0-02-95				186/4	0-02-86
			708/9	0-04-07				186/9	0-00-10
			708/11	0-03-28				186/8	0-29-05
			1067/1	0-17-46				186/10	0-05-18
			1067/2	0-03-39				186/11	0-08-48
			1067/3	0-39-12				186/12	0-05-52
			1068/2	0-13-23				186/13	0-04-07
			1068/1	0-53-28				186/14	0-05-66
			1056/1	0-03-81				186/15	0-05-71
			कुल	4-71-98				186/16	0-05-81
		नं. 117/2	259	0-05-14				186/17	0-08-34
		चेन्नी-	258/2	0-24-16				189	0-06-36
		मलई	258/1	0-16-82				117/1	0-24-46
			257/1	0-20-72				117/2	0-39-32
			164	0-02-34				116	0-26-06
			168/2	0-25-31				कुल	6-17-75
			168/3	0-13-06					
			168/1	0-23-64					
			169/1	0-02-87					
			169/2	0-32-41					
			171/5	0-29-95					
			175/4	0-03-61					
			170/1	0-28-11					

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ईरोड	पेरुन्दुरै	नं. 1094	878/3C	0-24-37
		वडमुगम्	879/1	0-22-05
		वेल्लौड़	879/2	0-02-05
			880/3	0-55-80
			886	0-05-56
			887/1	0-26-76
			887/2	0-23-42
			888	0-25-46
			890/6	0-15-30
			कुल	2-00-77
ईरोड	ईरोड	नं. 46	711	0-25-91
		पुडुर	712	0-48-07
			703	0-42-72
			702	0-43-43
			701	0-03-89
			694	0-28-05
			693	0-43-04
			696	0-04-21
			698	0-04-79
			कुल	2-44-11
ईरोड	ईरोड	नं. 48.	643	0-41-71
		तुय्यम्	633	0-65-03
			631	0-04-53
			634	0-20-20
			636	0-13-19
			640	0-03-37
			638	0-46-80
			637	0-00-23
			639	0-46-06
			619	0-42-22
			620	0-31-27
			594	0-62-09
			595	0-60-45
			596	0-08-40
			598	0-50-41
			601	0-04-09
			603	0-22-87
			533	0-61-34
			530	0-17-37
			कुल	6-01-63
ईरोड	ईरोड	नं. 53.	95	0-05-03
		अवल-	94	0-04-35
		पुन्डुरै	93	0-10-32
			92	0-13-58
			91	0-29-63
			90	0-37-67
			88	0-06-40
			75	0-17-89
			87	0-01-19
			76	0-42-52
			79	0-06-60
			80	0-44-51
			62	0-05-68
			81	0-01-77
			59	0-00-58
			60	0-31-08
			57	0-00-47
			58	0-02-95
			54	0-03-49
			56	0-45-08
			55	0-29-90
			42	0-03-57
			43	0-31-62
			44	0-23-13
			45	0-31-19
			25	0-38-08
			24	0-19-81
			20	0-00-10
			201	0-46-91
			203	0-13-08
			202	0-43-60
			224	0-01-02
			225	0-39-78
			229	0-03-68
			229	0-53-91
			230	0-12-49
			231	0-18-14
			232	0-03-33
			258	0-21-93
			245	0-37-55
			252	0-00-13
			246	0-29-32

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ईरोड	ईरोड	नं. 53	247	0-14-01	ईरोड	ईरोड	नं. 47	532	0-20-94
		अवलपुन्दुर	241	0-34-25			मोडवन्डी	534	0-34-75
			243	0-00-57			सत्यमनालम्	535	0-02-83
			242	0-05-22					
			239	0-33-61				कुल	10-86-47
			कुल	9-00-72			नं. 45 नन्जई	17	0-76-40
		नं. 47.	204	0-37-01			उत्तुकुली	16	0-07-31
		मोडवन्डी	205	0-28-67				19	0-54-93
		सत्यमनालम्	203	0-01-26				32	0-32-12
			206	0-20-82				31	0-04-10
			210	0-04-67				30	0-04-75
			209	0-01-21				33	0-55-47
			238	0-52-86				29	0-00-18
			237	0-30-27				37	0-35-00
			235	0-09-73				36	0-56-26
			234	0-54-95				40	0-18-43
			230	0-21-99				97	0-03-94
			231	0-32-64				95	0-66-97
			226	0-28-29				94	0-04-79
			478	0-04-14				85	0-32-57
			477	0-49-55				86	0-00-50
			480	0-14-72				84	0-37-03
			482	0-31-65				112	0-07-54
			483	0-09-31				113	0-05-33
			484	0-46-07				79	0-02-64
			492	0-00-36				114	0-06-46
			473	0-04-95				78	0-77-12
			494	0-57-05				76	0-50-33
			495	0-62-15				141	0-71-91
			462	0-14-72				142	0-00-10
			461	0-20-68				140	0-44-62
			460	0-14-22				155	0-56-53
			459	0-08-21				154	0-00-34
			458	0-12-98				156	0-05-54
			455	0-46-36				167	0-00-18
			446	0-08-95				153	0-13-17
			449	0-28-06				152	0-51-61
			448	0-05-22				कुल	8-84-17
			441	0-30-47					
			442	0-29-73					
			432	0-54-40					
			436	0-23-90					
			435	0-38-95					
			405	0-03-78					
			404	0-39-57					
			402	0-20-80					
			403	0-17-52					
			530	0-05-11					

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ईरोड़	ईरोड़	नं. 43			नमक्कल तिरुचेन्नोड		नं. 35		
		सतमंबूर	2	0-08-00			वरगुरम-पट्टी	119	0-52-01
			3	0-17-81				118	0-46-62
			9	0-07-04				120	0-01-27
			8	0-07-90				117	0-39-39
			7	0-23-63				112	0-44-26
			13	0-16-86				106	0-41-92
			16	0-13-16				105	0-00-36
			15	0-25-49				107	0-50-62
			14	0-00-35				108	0-17-69
			22	0-40-31				103	0-09-60
			21	0-30-14				109	0-52-30
			25	0-29-21				21	0-07-51
			26	0-02-38				11	0-17-05
			27	0-09-90				12	0-28-26
		कुल		2-32-18				13	0-38-13
नमक्कल तिरुचेन्नोड		नं. 19						8	0-67-50
		पाप्पम्-						5	0-10-41
		पालयम्	219	0-05-70				32	0-33-34
			220	0-73-28				33	0-66-06
			226	0-56-28				34	0-01-06
		कुल		1-35-26				35	0-62-65
		नं. 29						36	0-34-30
		थोक्कावडी						37	0-30-54
		कवुन्दम्						57	0-33-88
		पालयम्	148	0-18-19				39	0-45-71
			155	0-85-19				कुल	8-32-44
			154	0-05-80					
			153	0-23-55					
		कुल		1-32-73					
		नं. 30							
		तोक्कावडी	285	0-74-41			नं. 31		
			286	0-30-37			देवनान-		
			288	0-79-97			कुरीची	122	0-39-77
			290	0-34-52				123	0-31-97
			292	0-52-51				129	0-41-29
			303	0-35-44				128	0-36-98
			302	0-47-75				139	0-28-91
			297	0-12-88				140	0-59-48
			301	0-25-10				144	0-00-49
			300	0-62-41				143	0-55-36
			182	0-11-02				160	0-45-64
			183	0-81-14				162	0-36-77
			167	0-20-57				163	0-04-73
			168	0-04-95				271	0-01-50
			169	0-18-31				217	0-08-37
			170	0-21-39				218	0-48-94
		कुल		6-12-74					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
नमककल तिरुचेन्नोड	नं. 31				नमककल तिरुचेन्नोड	नं. 28			
	देवनान-					ईमपल्ली	14		0-34-17
	कुरीची	216		0-05-03			13		0-33-43
		212		0-53-71			15		0-17-23
		236		0-03-91			16		0-91-78
		211		0-44-44			40		0-05-51
		207		0-45-42			41		0-32-02
		कुल		5-92-71			कुल		4-56-52
	नं. 32.				सेलम सन्कारी	नं. 21			
	करुप्पम-					मोरूर	288		0-56-51
	पट्टी	243		0-67-12			287		0-04-75
		242		0-27-31			289		0-54-97
		241		0-33-67			290		0-73-90
		244		0-02-70			291		0-04-81
		228		0-47-86			292		0-47-00
		227		0-47-88			298		0-49-35
		226		0-19-96			299		0-54-29
		264		0-05-62			337		0-63-24
		224		0-00-72			338		0-10-07
		265		0-55-24			514		0-43-39
		266		0-41-28			513		0-55-54
		271		0-38-16			516		0-33-78
		272		0-37-95			512		0-07-40
		207		0-21-85			511		0-24-15
		284		0-00-37			509		0-27-52
		206		0-73-71			506		0-60-29
		203		0-46-68			448		0-77-97
		285		0-02-88			449		0-44-87
		200		0-49-07			450		0-16-18
		286		0-52-43			457		0-18-71
		293		0-20-58			456		0-33-82
		298		0-61-51			कुल		8-62-51
		299		0-48-99					
		301		0-41-24					
		कुल		8-44-78					
	नं. 28					नं. 22			
	ईमपल्ली	136		0-56-65		कस्तूरीपट्टी	179		1-04-49
		135		0-00-18			182		0-45-22
		5		0-08-62			183		0-87-62
		6		0-28-93			184		0-49-39
		9		0-60-26			118		0-38-54
		3		0-13-24			198		1-29-57
		10		0-26-17			199		0-22-81
		11		0-48-33			197		0-19-23
							200		0-52-74

[illegible]

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सेलम	ओमल्लूर	नं. 11	—	0-02-70	धर्मपुरी	धर्मपुरी	नं. 3 दलवाव	571	0-13-90
		गुन्दूरकल	89	0-27-26			हल्ली	572	0-03-89
			90	0-79-54				573	0-39-82
			71	0-60-06				574	0-51-61
			69	0-71-87				578	0-11-99
			68	0-23-34				579	0-52-28
			98	0-36-06				560	0-63-13
			104	0-76-43				559	0-13-09
			105	0-19-41				557	0-23-78
			106	0-82-71				कुल	4-84-96
			107	0-01-45			नं. 1.	563	0-56-98
			119	0-08-32			पालवाडी	425	0-55-96
			120	0-09-24				565	0-03-76
			कुल	13-87-41				568	0-14-06
		नं. 14						424	0-51-88
		मुक्कनूर	42	0-65-78				569	0-38-19
			44	0-52-02				570	0-31-88
			43	0-12-24				572	0-16-14
			45	0-58-94				571	0-73-62
			37	0-10-01				408	0-00-10
			32	0-49-24				125	0-04-53
			31	0-23-78				126	0-24-08
			33	0-16-07				127	0-26-19
			7	0-90-47				128	0-31-93
			30	0-01-47				140	0-23-90
			6	0-45-86				130	0-05-24
			9	0-44-27				131	0-00-77
			4	0-40-83				132	0-25-36
			3	0-74-72				133	0-11-59
			2	0-02-48				134	0-14-64
			कुल	5-88-18				598	0-00-89
								597	0-06-72
								594	0-30-46
								593	0-14-81
								589	0-01-68
								591	0-29-81
								590	0-18-03
								585	0-18-01
								584	0-26-81
								583	0-06-30
								कुल	6-63-12
धर्मपुरी	धर्मपुरी	नं. 3.							
		दलवाव-							
		हल्ली	627	0-07-35					
			623	0-40-56					
			626	0-40-17					
			617	0-31-61					
			615	0-41-38					
			594	0-29-46					
			592	0-21-34					

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धर्मपुरी	धर्मपुरी	नं. 12.			धर्मपुरी	धर्मपुरी	नं. 15		
		नत्तघल्ली	806	0-58-43			इलगिरी	569	0-22-44
			805	0-01-30				571	0-15-22
			807	0-57-56				570	0-00-79
			809	0-14-03				573	0-18-37
			813	0-23-63				574	0-11-40
			814	0-78-11				576	0-19-83
			817	0-78-60				577	0-21-24
			226	0-48-23				581	0-22-75
			834	0-48-15				584	0-06-80
			835	0-65-01				583	0-24-29
			741	0-79-06				589	0-26-03
			829	0-08-23				590	0-01-00
			830	0-32-50				150	0-97-31
			204	0-03-18				116	0-24-02
			203	1-12-23				114	0-17-66
			202	0-16-00				109	0-13-74
			201	0-22-84				108	0-03-79
			198	0-07-01				102	0-04-58
			197	0-46-66				106	0-17-89
			199	0-44-68				104	0-15-03
			178	0-02-28				506	0-15-18
			176	0-02-12				508	0-09-75
			177	0-31-82				507	0-25-69
			174	0-13-07				511	0-00-10
			173	0-09-22				505	0-41-81
			171	0-29-02				512	0-45-40
			170	0-15-05				502	0-05-61
			164	0-12-37				496	0-18-24
			168	0-08-24				497	0-06-33
			165	0-03-17				4	0-37-92
			166	0-04-21				3	0-15-47
			167	0-15-86				1	0-10-98
			828	0-06-31				2	0-24-98
			827	0-01-87				477	0-13-14
			76, 140	0-37-31				476	0-30-64
			743	0-76-30				438	0-26-24
			77	0-48-03				437	0-26-88
			84	0-38-03				450	0-00-76
			80	0-45-21				436	0-42-76
			81	0-31-83				347	0-23-45
			23	0-37-58				346	0-50-45
			21	0-27-36				331	0-54-30
			20	0-17-09				411	0-15-10
			19	0-04-12				412	0-25-96
			18	0-48-33				413	0-27-28
								403	0-16-07
								414	0-04-42
			कुल	14-11-24				कुल	9-99-09

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धर्मपुरी	धर्मपुरी	नं. 22.	761	0-39-25	धर्मपुरी	पेन्नागरम्	नं. 5	3/2	0-06-88
		बहलाहतली	763	0-04-11			माडेहल्ली	3/1	0-24-19
			कुल	0-43-36				2/8	0-14-62
धर्मपुरी	पेन्नागरम्	नं. 6	481	0-10-20				2/7	0-12-98
		ओनप्पा-	440/1C	0-17-30				2/6	0-00-44
		गेन्डानाहतली	440/1B	0-17-91				241/1	0-15-89
			440/1D	0-00-10				240/4	0-04-10
			440/1A	0-03-43				239/1	0-64-49
			418/1	0-05-90				238/1	0-04-03
			419	0-24-82				241/1	0-30-72
			420	0-16-34				237/5	0-01-89
			410	0-00-28				237/4	0-05-65
			422/5	0-11-44				236/12	0-09-97
			422/4	0-01-89				236/11	0-09-56
			421/1	0-00-51				236/9	0-11-09
			433/1H	0-02-28				236/7	0-11-73
			433/1G	0-04-58				236/5	0-05-66
			422/3	0-00-28				236/3	0-00-10
			423/6	0-00-10				236/4	0-12-01
			433/1E	0-00-99				236/1	0-10-26
			433/1D	0-05-16				235/13	0-30-39
			433/1A	0-03-10				235/12	0-12-77
			433/1C	0-01-06				235/8	0-33-62
			433/1B	0-07-33				235/7	0-02-87
			432/5	0-00-70				235/6	0-17-54
			432/6	0-05-06				247/9	0-02-73
			432/3	0-09-87				247/8	0-13-01
			432/2	0-11-90				247/6	0-11-67
			432/1	0-08-36				247/5	0-15-16
			429/10	0-07-08				247/4	0-02-05
			429/9	0-05-05				247/3	0-04-47
			425/1B	0-00-48				246/1	0-20-40
			429/8	0-04-95				183	0-05-36
			429/7	0-02-54				186/2	0-16-21
			429/6	0-01-29				184	0-46-20
			426/2	0-00-99				179	0-61-69
			429/5	0-01-70				178/1	0-14-27
			429/4	0-00-46				176/6	0-13-91
			429/1	0-00-68				176/5	0-02-01
			426/1	0-18-55				176/2	0-15-28
			427/2	0-05-85					
			427/1D	0-01-03					
			427/1A	0-05-95					
			427/1B	0-08-28					
			कुल	2-35-77					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
धर्मपुरी	पेन्नगरम्	नं. 5 मादेहतली	176/1	0-16-65	धर्मपुरी	पेन्नगरम्	नं. 03	483/4एन	0-01-46
			175/15	0-06-00			पानिकुलम्	483/4जे	0-08-98
			175/14	0-04-27				483/4आई	0-07-20
			175/11	0-07-97				483/4एच	0-07-13
			175/8	0-08-72				483/4डी	0-08-83
			175/5	0-04-71				483/4सी	0-08-47
			175/4	0-04-66				483/4बी	0-07-76
			175/2	0-11-59				483/4ए	0-09-16
			175/3	0-05-98				484/5बी	0-11-33
			कुल	6-68-42				484/6	0-05-76
	नं. 04							480/3	0-06-76
	पापरापट्टी		426/2सी	0-11-15				480/2	0-32-52
			426/2बी	0-00-49				478/13	0-07-05
			426/2ए	0-00-97				478/12	0-05-98
			426/1ए	0-06-09				478/11	0-05-54
			425/3बी	0-07-93				478/10	0-04-33
			425/3ए	0-11-20				478/9	0-03-98
			427	0-00-45				478/1	0-04-96
			425/2	0-05-36				479/5	0-00-34
			424	0-07-60				479/4	0-02-45
			415/9	0-14-17				479/3	0-09-39
			415/6	0-02-57				475/13ए	0-11-81
			415/8	0-05-93				475/12	0-12-27
			415/7	0-10-70				475/11	0-10-68
			415/3	0-02-10				475/10ए	0-14-54
			415/4	0-09-68				474/11	0-06-22
			415/1	0-12-68				474/10	0-03-88
			410/3	0-21-87				474/8	0-14-77
			410/2	0-17-67				474/2	0-07-00
			411/5	0-05-58				472/5	0-28-67
			411/4	0-19-13				473	0-06-74
			411/3	0-04-05				208/2बी	0-02-93
			402/4	0-33-31				208/2सी	0-15-71
			402/5	0-05-45				208/2डी	0-00-46
			402/3सी	0-01-77				208/1	0-11-41
			402/3बी	0-11-75				208/2ए	0-00-13
			402/3ए	0-06-73				192/5	0-20-36
			402/2	0-08-89				193	0-05-19
			401	0-03-83				192/4	0-12-69
			403	0-01-26				192/3	0-05-67
			कुल	2-50-36				192/2	0-12-44

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
धर्मपुरी	पेन्नगरम्	नं. 3	पानैकुलम् 192/1	0-10-31	धर्मपुरी	पेन्नगरम्	नं. 3	58/3सी	0-41-85
			78/2	0-41-66				कारैबयनाहतली 58/3बी	0-03-09
			77/4सी	0-01-19				58/2	0-30-36
			77/4बी	0-01-68				58/1सी	0-01-84
			77/4ए	0-02-89				57/1सी	0-01-13
			77/5बी	0-03-56				57/1बी	0-06-43
			77/3सी	0-01-45				47/5	0-46-16
			77/3बी	0-12-93				47/4	0-30-06
			77/1बी	0-17-77				47/3	0-11-19
			74/6सी	0-15-18				51/3	0-10-08
			74/6बी	0-04-11				51/6	0-04-57
			74/6ए	0-06-80				48/11	0-11-26
			74/4ए	0-00-65				48/7	0-16-66
			74/3बी	0-02-77				51/3	0-00-55
			74/2	0-10-99				48/6	0-07-59
			74/3ए	0-02-81				48/5	0-05-94
			74/1	0-07-48				50/2सी	0-28-63
			75/3बी	0-03-22				49/5ई	0-01-43
			75/3ए	0-10-24				31/6	0-04-89
			75/2ए	0-13-24				49/5डी	0-02-29
			75/1	0-03-02				49/5सी	0-03-13
			51/4	0-13-44				49/5बी	0-04-69
			51/3	0-13-27				31/5	0-01-52
			51/2	0-01-92				49/5ए	0-02-09
			51/7	0-16-32				49/4	0-20-90
			51/1	0-06-75				32/1पी2	0-08-37
			51/6	0-00-29				32/2	0-41-20
			50/2	0-45-81				38/1ई	0-02-46
			50/1	0-16-33				38/1सी	0-02-86
			49/3	0-14-45				32/1पी1	0-01-33
			43	0-13-17				37/2एच	0-08-97
			41/2ए	0-25-65				37/2ई	0-13-50
			41/1डी	0-12-75				37/2डी	0-09-38
			41/1सी	0-08-96				37/2सी	0-04-29
			33/9	0-13-13				37/2बी	0-04-46
			33/8	0-27-15				37/2ए	0-03-50
			33/4	0-07-96				36/3	0-22-92
			33/7	0-01-21				35/4डी	0-01-59
			33/6	0-00-46				35/3	0-16-81
			33/5	0-14-96				35/4एफ	0-00-13
			33/1	0-10-71				35/4ए	0-01-52
			32/1ए	0-36-46				35/1	0-01-52
			29	0-18-25					
			कुल	8-65-30				कुल	4-42-63

1	2	3	4	5
धर्मपुरी	पेननगरम्	चं. 7		
		वेलमपट्टी	28	0-00-10
			27	0-30-94
			26	0-38-35
			20	0-08-68
			19	0-44-31
			18	0-76-84
		कुल		1-99-22
धर्मपुरी	पालकोड	नोमलहल्ली	78	0-09-14
			77	0-35-83
			76	0-41-79
			74	0-34-06
			72	0-52-72
			73	0-24-53
			71	0-25-35
			70	0-55-23
			68	0-18-52
			69	0-54-58
			64	0-05-42
			63	0-79-13
			62	0-04-81
			61	0-15-53
		कुल		4-56-64

[फा. सं. एल-14014/26/03-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2003

S.O. 2464.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Kochi-Kayamkulam-Bangalore Pipeline Sector under National Gas Grid Project in the State of Tamil Nadu, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one-days from the date

on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Cauveri Basin, 19, Perumal East Street, Nagapattinam-611 001 (Tamil Nadu).

SCHEDULE

District	Taluk	Village	Survey No.	Area Hect./ Are./Sq. Metre
1	2	3	4	5
Erode	Kankayam	1. Kathan-ganni	31	0-56-15
				0-04-47
			29/3	0-21-24
			20	0-46-36
			21	0-00-46
			19/2	1-09-86
			18	0-04-09
			19/1	0-02-81
			48/4	0-20-09
			48/2	0-52-97
			55	0-06-03
			56	0-17-08
			TOTAL	2-41-61
Erode	Perundurai	No. 79. Anaippala-yam	259/3	0-10-92
			259/4	0-39-69
			254/3	0-18-16
			254/4	0-25-42
			253	0-43-56
			252/3	0-04-21
			252/2	0-09-28
			251/4	0-07-27
			268	0-06-25
			266/1	0-18-82
			266/2	0-07-21
			276/2	0-04-14
			290	0-07-29
			291/2	0-14-04
			291/1	0-36-27
			289	0-03-91
			288	0-40-69
			287/7	0-33-73
			287/6	0-07-84

1	2	3	4	5
Erode	Perundurai	No. 79.	287/5	0-00-10
		Anaipalayam	286/1	0-04-02
			286/8	0-00-25
			286/7	0-01-40
			286/6	0-02-48
			286/5	0-03-67
			286/4	0-07-20
			286/3	0-13-50
			286/2	0-11-82
		TOTAL	3-83-14	
		No. 80.		
		Pallavara-		
		yampalayam	110/9	0-00-20
			111	0-00-50
			110/2	0-38-76
			109/1	0-05-11
			109/3	0-04-34
			109/2	0-01-06
			108/2	0-13-89
			108/1	0-41-89
		TOTAL	1-05-75	
		No. 95.		
		Agrahara		
		Kathanganni	67	0-03-88
			68/1	0-12-05
			63/1	0-40-20
			63/2	0-26-13
			64/1	0-08-11
			64/2	0-00-55
			64/3	0-00-86
			27/6	0-02-69
			30/12	0-24-09
			30/11	0-03-15
			30/13	0-10-68
			30/14	0-05-08
			30/9	0-08-16
			30/7	0-22-01
			30/3	0-06-42
			30/6	0-04-32
			30/4	0-14-19
			30/5	0-01-75
			29/12	0-00-72
			29/13	0-00-20
			29/16	0-04-63
			29/15	0-04-70

1	2	3	4	5
Erode	Perundurai	No. 95	Asphalted	
		Kathanganni	Road	0-03-13
			31/4	0-14-81
			31/6	0-12-47
			31/7	0-27-64
			51/2	0-08-30
			51/1	0-02-51
			50/4	0-14-75
			50/5	0-12-64
			50/6	0-32-08
			49/4	0-07-86
			49/8	0-00-10
		TOTAL	3-40-89	
		No. 94.		
		Itchi-		
		palayam	173/2	0-18-87
			173/1	0-13-02
			174/1	0-18-42
			175/2	0-30-40
			175/1	0-11-58
		TOTAL	0-92-29	
		No. 93.		
		Sirukkalanji	406/pt	0-00-00
			405/2	0-20-81
			422	0-67-86
			420/5	0-42-20
			420/4	0-23-47
			421/2	0-10-43
			421/1	0-02-38
			419/3	0-19-41
			418/1	0-03-83
			418/2	0-45-86
			418/3	0-15-79
			417/4	0-10-68
			417/5	0-11-71
			429	0-01-11
			446	0-06-20
			445/8	0-00-21
			445/7	0-34-56
			445/9	0-21-97
			445/5	0-01-10
			452/2*	0-15-35
			452/1	0-35-87
			453/2	0-23-14
			451/10	0-01-64
			453/1	0-00-45

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Erode	Perundurai	No. 104			Erode	Perundurai	No. 104	282/3	0-30-88
		Voipady	143/8	0-02-72			Voi pady	282/1	0-15-41
			144	0-03-41				282/2	0-02-19
			143/13	0-00-27				408/11	0-09-48
			143/12	0-01-40				408/12	0-00-53
			143/10	0-04-39				408/10	0-10-82
			143/9	0-03-16				408/4	0-05-31
			143/7	0-09-45				408/2	0-08-42
			143/6	0-17-70				407/19	0-03-80
			143/4	0-03-05				408/3	0-05-00
			143/5	0-05-70				395	0-03-31
			142/1	0-40-45				409	0-15-03
			141/1	0-08-10				394/1	0-10-31
			166/7	0-23-16				393/5	0-01-39
			165	0-04-40				393/6	0-03-37
			164/1	0-26-50				394/2	0-03-48
			179/3	0-04-40				393/9	0-06-35
			179/9	0-08-18				393/8	0-00-20
			164/2	0-06-20				393/10	0-05-46
			179/10	0-09-66				393/13	0-06-21
			179/12	0-08-61				393/12	0-02-43
			180/2	0-68-21				393/14	0-00-57
			250/2	0-05-37				393/23	0-04-57
			250/1	0-03-67				393/18	0-00-86
			251/1	0-19-25				393/19	0-03-48
			251/2	0-20-40				393/20	0-03-49
			249	0-04-93				393/21	0-07-07
			248	0-31-34				393/22	0-02-60
			210	0-03-87				396/16	0-01-35
			211/4	0-25-27				396/19	0-10-17
			202	0-01-04				396/18	0-00-15
			211/3	0-25-00				392	0-32-04
			211/2	0-12-28				388	0-45-65
			215/1	0-26-32				389/5	0-03-40
			215/3	0-00-35				389/6	0-05-68
			214/1	0-09-01				389/12	0-10-38
			218/1	0-19-78				382/5	0-04-13
			244/2	0-47-92				382/4	0-05-97
			243	0-56-65				382/9	0-03-03
			242/1	0-19-65				382/3	0-09-86
			242/2	0-20-05				382/11	0-10-94
			241	0-19-17				382/10	0-01-30
			238	0-06-61				382/15	0-00-10
			281/4	0-51-62				382/12	0-11-83
			281/2	0-05-96				382/13	0-12-48
			281/3	0-04-28					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Erode	Perundurai	No. 104			9. Erode Perundurai	No. 115			
		Voi pady	382/14	0-09-83		Mukasi			
			433	0-03-88		Pidariyur	39/3	0-05-48	
			432	0-00-10			39/2	0-01-43	
			435/8	0-20-60			38	0-00-45	
			435/7	0-02-51			11/1	0-54-51	
			435/6	0-05-75			13/1	0-02-85	
			435/5	0-07-53			13/8	0-00-73	
			435/4	0-07-93			13/9	0-00-10	
			435/3	0-07-27			13/7	0-07-69	
			438/1	0-26-80			13/4	0-00-61	
			438/2	0-15-01			13/5	0-00-55	
			438/7	0-22-76			13/11	0-02-64	
			TOTAL	15-37-14			13/12	0-03-84	
9. Erode Perundurai		No. 115					13/18	0-00-72	
		Mukasi					13/17	0-00-36	
		Pidariyur	52/2	0-29-01			13/13	0-05-07	
			52/3	0-21-46			13/15	0-00-10	
			52/1	0-02-24			13/14	0-07-91	
			53/1	0-03-52			15/1	0-23-31	
			53/7	0-02-00			12	0-00-12	
			51/9	0-00-41			318	0-00-41	
			51/10	0-03-96			317	0-05-11	
			51/12	0-09-40			319/1	0-22-62	
			51/13	0-12-31			319/3	0-15-27	
			56	0-74-74			319/5	0-02-54	
			57	0-01-64			319/2	0-04-51	
			43/12	0-05-03			322/5	0-09-55	
			42/1	0-01-11			322/4	0-08-54	
			42/4	0-11-57			322/6	0-05-95	
			42/3	0-03-89			322/3	0-15-19	
			42/2	0-00-90			322/2	0-17-18	
			42/6	0-00-74			322/1	0-03-84	
			42/5	0-11-45			323/2	0-06-38	
			41/5	0-01-34			323/3	0-02-70	
			42/10	0-00-52			323/4	0-02-45	
			41/16	0-07-66			323/5	0-15-11	
			41/17	0-09-90			323/9	0-08-56	
			41/15	0-10-84			323/8	0-08-61	
			41/18	0-00-29			323/7	0-02-61	
			41/11	0-03-35			324/7	0-01-27	
			41/14	0-06-72			324/6	0-12-50	
			37/1	0-22-54					
			37/2	0-00-66					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
9. Erode Perundurai	No. 115 Mukasi	324/4		0-05-92	10. Erode Perundurai	No. 114 Inguri	707/8		0-20-54
	Pidariyur	324/5		0-05-90			707/12		0-18-07
		324/3		0-08-63			708/5		0-11-74
		324/1		0-00-10			708/6		0-08-15
		324/2		0-04-96			708/4		0-04-14
		327/2		0-01-40			708/3		0-02-95
		327/3		0-00-10			708/9		0-04-07
		327/1		0-10-26			708/11		0-03-28
		327/10		0-12-34			1067/1		0-17-46
		327/11		0-04-02			1067/2		0-03-39
		327/14		0-05-96			1067/3		0-39-12
		327/15		0-06-14			1068/2		0-13-23
		327/16		0-04-93			1068/1		0-53-28
		328/1		0-12-73			1056/1		0-03-81
		328/5		0-06-39			TOTAL		4-71-98
		328/6		0-07-40					
		328/7		0-09-01	11 Erode Perundurai	No. 117/2			
		328/13		0-10-17		Chenni-			
		328/14		0-02-63		malai	259		0-05-14
		330		0-03-52			258/2		0-24-16
		385		0-02-77			258/1		0-16-82
		388/7		0-08-37			257/1		0-20-72
		388/6		0-27-20			164		0-02-34
		388/5		0-00-87			168/2		0-25-31
		388/9		0-19-26			168/3		0-13-06
		388/4		0-13-93			168/1		0-23-64
		387		0-06-97			169/1		0-02-87
		403		0-23-39			169/2		0-32-41
		402/1		0-16-32			171/5		0-29-95
		405		0-00-33			175/4		0-03-61
		TOTAL		7-90-49			170/1		0-28-11
10 Erode Perundurai	No. 114						179		0-09-55
	Ingur	668/4		0-00-58			174/3		0-15-80
		668/7		0-25-29			175		0-23-25
		700		0-08-43			178		0-05-82
		701		0-41-24			182/1		0-29-68
		702		0-45-78			229		0-03-22
		703		0-67-40			182/2		0-20-23
		705		0-08-47			228/1		0-13-05
		706/1		0-29-12			183/1B		0-03-31
		706/3		0-42-44			228/8		0-13-41
							228/15		0-11-75

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
11. Erode Perundurai No. 117/2		183/4		0-05-33	13. Erode Erode		No. 46		
	Chennimalai	183/6		0-13-29			Pudur	711	0-25-91
		184		0-04-43				712	0-48-07
		224/1		0-17-03				703	0-42-72
		224/4		0-07-86				702	0-43-43
		185/2		0-16-11				701	0-03-89
		185/3		0-28-71				694	0-28-05
		223/1		0-24-82				693	0-43-04
		186/2		0-03-73				696	0-04-21
		186/5		0-04-05				698	0-04-79
		186/3		0-18-20				TOTAL	2-44-11
		186/4		0-02-86	14. Erode Erode		No. 48.		
		186/9		0-00-10			Thuyyam		
		186/8		0-29-05			Poondurai	643	0-41-71
		186/10		0-05-18				633	0-65-03
		186/11		0-08-48				631	0-04-53
		186/12		0-05-52				634	0-20-20
		186/13		0-04-07				636	0-13-19
		186/14		0-05-66				640	0-03-37
		186/15		0-05-71				638	0-46-80
		186/16		0-05-81				637	0-00-23
		186/17		0-08-34				639	0-46-06
		189		0-06-36				619	0-42-22
		117/1		0-24-46				620	0-31-27
		117/2		0-39-32				594	0-62-09
		116		0-26-06				595	0-60-45
		TOTAL		6-97-75				596	0-08-40
								598	0-50-41
12. Erode Perundurai No. 109.								601	0-04-09
	Vadamugam							603	0-22-87
	Vellodu	878/3C		0-24-37				533	0-61-34
		879/1		0-22-05				530	0-17-37
		879/2		0-02-05				TOTAL	6-01-63
		880/3		0-55-80					
		886		0-05-56	15. Erode Erode		No. 53.		
		887/1		0-26-76			Aval		
		887/2		0-23-42			Poondurai	95	0-05-03
		888		0-25-46				94	0-04-35
		890/6		0-15-30				93	0-10-32
		TOTAL		2-00-77				92	0-13-58

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	No. 53 Aval	91		0-29-63	16. Erode Erode		No. 47		
	Poondurai	90		0-37-67			Modavandi		
		88		0-06-40			Satyaman-		
		75		0-17-89			galam	204	0-37-01
		87		0-01-19				205	0-28-67
		76		0-42-52				203	0-01-26
		79		0-06-60				206	0-20-82
		80		0-44-51				210	0-04-67
		62		0-05-68				209	0-01-21
		81		0-01-77				238	0-52-86
		59		0-00-58				237	0-30-27
		60		0-31-08				235	0-09-73
		57		0-00-47				234	0-54-95
		58		0-02-95				230	0-21-99
		54		0-03-49				231	0-32-64
		56		0-45-08				226	0-28-29
		55		0-29-90				478	0-04-14
		42		0-03-57				477	0-49-55
		43		0-31-62				480	0-14-72
		44		0-23-13				482	0-31-65
		45		0-31-19				483	0-09-31
		25		0-38-08				484	0-46-07
		24		0-19-81				492	0-00-36
		20		0-00-10				473	0-04-95
		201		0-46-91				494	0-57-06
		203		0-13-08				495	0-62-15
		202		0-43-60				462	0-14-72
		224		0-01-02				461	0-20-68
		225		0-39-78				460	0-14-22
		In Bet Svy						459	0-08-21
		Ni. 225 &						458	0-12-98
		229		0-03-68				455	0-46-36
		229		0-53-91				446	0-08-95
		230		0-12-49				449	0-28-06
		231		0-18-14				448	0-05-22
		232		0-03-33				441	0-30-47
		258		0-21-93				442	0-29-73
		245		0-37-55				432	0-54-40
		252		0-00-13				436	0-23-90
		246		0-29-32				435	0-38-95
		247		0-14-01				405	0-03-78
		241		0-34-25				404	0-39-57
		243		0-00-57				402	0-20-80
		242		0-05-22				403	0-17-52
		239		0-33-61				530	0-05-11
		TOTAL		9-00-72				532	0-20-94
								534	0-34-75
								535	0-02-83
								TOTAL	10-86-47

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
17. Erode	Erode	No. 45 Nanjai			19. Nama-Tiruche-		No. 19		
		Uthukuli	17	0-76-40	kcal	gode	Pappam-	219	0-05-70
			16	0-07-31			palayam	220	0-73-28
			19	0-54-93				226	0-56-28
			32	0-32-12				TOTAL	1-35-26
			31	0-04-10					
			30	0-04-75					
			33	0-55-47	20. Nama-Tiruche-		No. 29		
			29	0-00-18	kcal	gode	Thokkavadi		
			37	0-35-00			Kavundam-	148	0-18-19
			36	0-56-26			palaym	155	0-85-19
			40	0-18-43				154	0-05-80
			97	0-03-94				153	0-23-55
			95	0-66-97				TOTAL	1-32-73
			94	0-04-79					
			85	0-32-57					
			86	0-00-50	21. Nama-Tiruche-		No. 29		
			84	0-37-03	kcal	gode	Thokkavadi	285	0-74-41
								286	0-30-37
			112	0-07-54				288	0-79-97
			113	0-05-33				290	0-34-52
			79	0-02-64				292	0-52-51
			114	0-06-46				303	0-35-44
			78	0-77-12				302	0-47-75
			76	0-50-33				297	0-12-88
			141	0-71-91				301	0-25-10
			142	0-00-10				300	0-62-41
			140	0-44-62				182	0-11-02
			155	0-56-53				183	0-81-14
			154	0-00-34				167	0-20-57
			156	0-05-54				168	0-04-95
			167	0-00-18				169	0-18-31
			153	0-13-17				170	0-21-39
			152	0-51-61				TOTAL	6-12-74
			TOTAL	8-84-17					
18. Erode	Erode	No. 43			22. Nama-Tiruche-		No. 35		
		Sathambur	2	0-08-00	kcal	gode	Varagu-	119	0-52-01
			3	0-17-81			rampatti	118	0-46-62
			9	0-07-04				120	0-01-27
			8	0-07-90				117	0-39-39
			7	0-23-63				112	0-44-26
			13	0-16-86				106	0-41-92
			16	0-13-16				105	0-00-36
			15	0-25-49				107	0-50-62
			14	0-00-35					
			22	0-40-31					
			21	0-30-14					
			25	0-29-21					
			26	0-02-38					
			27	0-09-90					
			TOTAL	2-32-18					

1	2	3	4	5
	No. 35	Vara-	108	0-17-69
		gurampatti	103	0-09-60
			109	0-52-30
			21	0-07-51
			11	0-17-05
			12	0-28-26
			13	0-38-13
			8	0-67-50
			5	0-10-41
			32	0-33-34
			33	0-66-06
			34	0-01-06
			35	0-62-65
			36	0-34-30
			37	0-30-54
			57	0-33-88
			39	0-45-71
			TOTAL	8-32-44

23. Nama-	Tiruche-	No. 31		
kkal	gode	Devanan-		
		kurichi	122	0-39-77
			123	0-31-97
			129	0-41-29
			128	0-36-98
			139	0-28-91
			140	0-59-48
			144	0-00-49
			143	0-55-36
			160	0-45-64
			162	0-36-77
			163	0-04-73
			271	0-01-50
			217	0-08-37
			218	0-48-94
			216	0-05-03
			212	0-53-71
			236	0-03-91
			211	0-44-44
			207	0-45-42
			TOTAL	5-92-71

1	2	3	4	5
24. Nama-	Tiruche-	No. 32.		
kkal	gode	Karuvep-		
		pampatti	243	0-67-12
			242	0-27-31
			241	0-33-67
			244	0-02-70
			228	0-47-86
			227	0-47-84
			226	0-19-96
			264	0-05-62
			224	0-00-72
			265	0-55-24
			266	0-41-28
			271	0-38-16
			272	0-37-95
			207	0-21-85
			284	0-00-37
			206	0-73-71
			203	0-46-68
			285	0-02-88
			200	0-49-07
			286	0-52-43
			293	0-20-58
			298	0-61-51
			299	0-48-99
			301	0-41-24
			TOTAL	8-44-78
25. Nama-	Tiruche-	No. 28		
kkal	gode	Emappalli	136	0-56-65
			135	0-00-18
			5	0-08-62
			6	0-28-93
			9	0-60-26
			3	0-13-24
			10	0-26-17
			11	0-48-33
			14	0-34-17
			13	0-33-43
			15	0-17-23
			16	0-91-78
			40	0-05-51
			41	0-32-02
			TOTAL	4-56-52

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
26. Salem	Sankari	No. 21	288	0-56-51			No. 22 Kasturi	45	0-46-82
		Morur	287	0-04-75			patti	37	0-09-38
			289	0-54-97				39	0-12-77
			290	0-73-90				36	0-93-71
			291	0-04-81			TOTAL		11-82-89
			292	0-47-00	28. Salem Sankari	No. 18			
			298	0-49-35		Aiveli	126		0-63-29
			299	0-54-29			137		0-08-71
			337	0-63-24			136		0-27-98
			338	0-10-07			135		0-53-30
			514	0-43-39			138		0-08-78
			513	0-55-54			134		0-57-94
			516	0-33-78			139		0-69-48
			512	0-07-40			140		0-00-34
			511	0-24-15			83		0-11-86
			509	0-27-52			84		0-63-03
			506	0-60-29			85		0-07-58
			448	0-77-97			82		0-03-39
			449	0-44-87			81		0-04-50
			450	0-16-18			71		0-50-36
			457	0-18-71			72		0-41-80
			456	0-33-82			68		0-40-32
		TOTAL		8-62-51			67		0-25-50
27. Salem	Sankari	No. 22	179	1-04-49			64		0-35-74
		Kasturipatti	182	0-45-22			65		0-59-36
			183	0-87-62			56		0-97-95
			184	0-49-39			57		0-00-29
			118	0-38-54			54		0-19-48
			198	1-29-57			TOTAL		7-50-98
			199	0-22-81	29. Salem Sankari	No. 17			
			197	0-19-23		Avaranga-			
			200	0-52-74		palayam	49		0-58-62
			201	0-05-11			51		0-17-89
			97	0-42-65			48		0-01-06
			98	0-44-48			52		0-03-92
			83	0-29-64			44		0-44-77
			82	0-63-15			8		0-10-13
			81	0-62-04			9		0-37-15
			88	0-48-97			22		0-34-68
			66	0-00-49			21		0-55-23
			64	0-20-30			24		0-16-97
			65	0-33-08			25		0-14-76
			56	0-30-17			28		0-73-77
			54	0-19-04			27		0-38-05
			55	0-41-56			TOTAL		7-07-00
			44	0-29-92					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
30. Salem Sankari	No. 31	490	0-54-57		31. Salem Sankari No. 15 Ollakka	126	0-82-05		
	Vaikuntam	489	0-34-64			chihmanur	118	0-42-92	
		485	0-33-70				119	0-32-98	
		486	0-30-97				120	0-58-63	
		450	0-01-04				TOTAL	3-85-99	
		449	0-45-23		32. Salem Sankari	No. 37 Agra-	89	0-63-45	
		452	0-52-12			harathalayur	91	0-52-92	
		454	0-52-04				92	0-22-94	
		455	0-79-03				93	0-26-64	
		456	0-00-17				TOTAL	1-65-95	
		57	0-11-17		33. SalemSankari	No. 39	216	0-54-62	
		58	0-99-06			Kannanderi	217	0-12-76	
		61	0-00-10				215	0-77-10	
		59	0-17-13				208	0-41-53	
		82	0-06-89				209	0-37-48	
		84	0-30-45				197	0-59-28	
		81	0-31-00				236	0-06-11	
		85	0-20-30				196	0-45-95	
		80	0-27-02				237	0-56-66	
		86	0-21-54				238	0-49-35	
		89	0-04-70				156	0-55-73	
		93	0-28-15				158	0-80-78	
		94	0-64-26				157	0-00-43	
		95	0-22-81				159	0-02-17	
		98	0-54-26				125	0-16-58	
		97	0-06-52				124	0-31-24	
		141	0-50-03				160	0-42-98	
		140	0-57-23				114	0-22-47	
		143	0-03-03				115	0-65-26	
		139	0-32-64				112	0-49-52	
		138	0-05-76				110	0-37-54	
		137	0-05-37				107	0-05-70	
		TOTAL	9-82-93				99	0-24-47	
							97	0-90-54	
31. Salem Sankari	No. 15	143	0-02-40				95	0-45-21	
	Ollakka-	142	0-12-76				94	0-41-21	
	chinnanur	141	0-26-22				TOTAL	10-52-67	
		139	0-13-02						
		140	0-15-01						

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
38.	Salem Omallur	No. 13	47	0-30-19	39.	Salem Omallur	No. 11	90	0-79-54
		Marakkottai	460	0-02-88			Gundukka	71	0-60-06
			70	0-55-70				69	0-71-87
			71	0-24-82				68	0-23-34
			69	0-07-16				98	0-36-06
			72	0-37-70				104	0-76-43
			74	0-71-87				105	0-19-41
			13	0-38-69				106	0-82-71
			14	0-40-44				107	0-01-45
			16	0-06-99				119	0-08-32
			12	0-38-37				120	0-09-24
			17	0-92-24				TOTAL	13-87-41
		TOTAL		7-49-91	40.	Salem Omallur	No. 12		
							Mukkanur	42	0-65-78
								44	0-52-02
								43	0-12-24
								45	0-58-94
								37	0-10-01
								32	0-49-24
								31	0-23-78
								33	0-16-07
								7	0-90-47
								30	0-01-47
								6	0-45-86
								9	0-44-27
								4	0-40-83
								3	0-74-72
								2	0-02-48
								TOTAL	5-88-18
39.	Salem Omallur	No. 11			42.	Dharma-Dharma-	No. 3.		
		Gundukkai	345	0-44-80		puri puri	Dalavava-		
			381	0-00-91			halli	627	0-07-35
			346	0-74-88				623	0-40-56
			348	0-00-10				626	0-40-17
			313	0-20-57				617	0-31-61
			312	0-52-34				615	0-41-38
			315	0-97-14				594	0-29-46
			316	0-06-35				592	0-21-34
			318	0-28-56				571	0-13-90
			317	0-16-88				572	0-03-39
			319	0-17-12				573	0-39-92
			320	0-03-54				574	0-51-61
			321	0-40-43				578	0-11-99
			326	0-37-68				579	0-52-28
			166	0-71-48				560	0-63-13
			165	0-27-46				559	0-13-09
			167	0-15-83				557	0-23-78
			159	0-27-28				TOTAL	4-84-96
			160	0-32-49					
			157	0-67-46					
			144	0-81-03					
			—	0-03-67					
			141	0-67-07					
			88	0-52-81					
			140	0-01-14					
			—	0-02-70					
			89	0-27-26					

1	2	3	4	5
42. Dharma-Dharma- No. 1.				
puri	puri	Pálavadi	563	0-56-98
			425	0-55-96
			565	0-03-76
			568	0-14-06
			424	0-51-88
			569	0-38-19
			570	0-31-88
			572	0-16-14
			571	0-73-62
			408	0-00-10
			125	0-04-53
			126	0-24-08
			127	0-26-19
			128	0-31-93
			140	0-23-90
			130	0-05-24
			131	0-00-77
			132	0-25-36
			133	0-11-59
			134	0-14-64
			598	0-00-49
			597	0-06-72
			594	0-30-46
			593	0-14-81
			589	0-01-68
			591	0-29-31
			590	0-18-03
			585	0-18-01
			584	0-26-51
			583	0-06-30
			TOTAL	6-63-12
43. Dharma-Dharma- No. 12.				
puri	puri	Nattadhalli	806	0-58-43
			805	0-01-30
			807	0-57-56
			809	0-14-03
			813	0-23-63
			814	0-78-11
			817	0-78-60
			226	0-48-23

1	2	3	4	5
43. Dharma-Dharma-No. 12 Natta-834				
puri	puri	dhalli	835	0-65-01
			741	0-79-06
			829	0-08-23
			830	0-32-50
			204	0-03-18
			203	1-12-23
			202	0-16-00
			201	0-22-84
			198	0-07-01
			197	0-46-66
			199	0-44-68
			178	0-02-28
			176	0-02-12
			177	0-31-82
			174	0-13-07
			173	0-09-22
			171	0-29-02
			170	0-15-05
			164	0-12-37
			168	0-08-24
			165	0-03-17
			166	0-04-21
			167	0-15-86
			828	0-06-31
			827	0-01-87
			76 and 140	0-37-31
			743	0-76-30
			77	0-48-03
			84	0-38-03
			80	0-45-21
			81	0-31-83
			23	0-37-58
			21	0-27-36
			20	0-17-09
			19	0-04-12
			18	0-48-33
			TOTAL	14-11-24

1	2	3	4	5
44. Dharma-Dharma- No. 15				
puri	puri	Elagiri	569	0-22-44
			571	0-15-22
			570	0-00-79
			573	0-18-37
			574	0-11-40
			576	0-19-83
			577	0-21-24
			581	0-22-75
			584	0-06-80
			583	0-24-29
			589	0-26-03
			590	0-01-00
			150	0-97-31
			116	0-24-02
			114	0-17-66
			109	0-13-74
			108	0-03-79
			102	0-04-58
			106	0-17-89
			104	0-15-03
			586	0-15-18
			508	0-09-75
			507	0-25-69
			511	0-00-10
			505	0-41-81
			512	0-45-40
			502	0-05-61
			496	0-18-24
			497	0-06-33
			4	0-37-92
			3	0-15-47
			1	0-10-98
			2	0-24-98
			477	0-13-14
			476	0-30-64
			438	0-26-24
			437	0-26-88
			450	0-00-76
			436	0-42-76
			347	0-23-45
			346	0-50-45
			331	0-54-30
			411	0-15-10
			412	0-25-96
			413	0-27-28
			403	0-16-07
			414	0-04-42
			TOTAL	9-99-09

1	2	3	4	5
45. Dharma-Dharma- No. 22.				
puri	puri	Bahalahalli	761	0-39-25
			763	0-04-11
			TOTAL	0-43-36
46. Dharma-Penna- No. 6				
puri	garam	Onnappago- undanahalli	481	0-10-20
			440/1C	0-17-30
			440/1B	0-17-91
			440/1D	0-00-10
			440/1A	0-03-43
			418/1	0-05-90
			419	0-24-82
			420	0-16-34
			410	0-00-28
			422/5	0-11-44
			422/4	0-01-89
			421/1	0-00-51
			433/1H	0-02-28
			433/1G	0-04-58
			422/3	0-00-28
			423/6	0-00-10
			433/1E	0-00-99
			433/1D	0-05-16
			433/1A	0-03-10
			433/1C	0-01-06
			433/1B	0-07-33
			432/5	0-00-70
			432/6	0-05-06
			432/3	0-09-87
			432/2	0-11-90
			432/1	0-08-36
			429/10	0-07-08
			429/9	0-05-05
			425/1B	0-00-48
			429/8	0-04-95
			429/7	0-02-54
			429/6	0-01-29
			426/2	0-00-99
			429/5	0-01-70
			429/4	0-00-46
			429/1	0-00-68
			426/1	0-18-55
			427/2	0-05-85
			427/1D	0-01-03
			427/1A	0-05-95
			427/1B	0-08-28
			TOTAL	2-35-77

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
47. Dharma-Penna-	No. 5	3/2	0-06-88				No. 5	176/1	0-16-65
puri	garam	Madehalli	3/1	0-24-19			Madehalli	175/15	0-06-00
			2/8	0-14-62				175/14	0-04-27
			2/7	0-12-98				175/11	0-07-97
			2/6	0-00-44				175/8	0-08-72
			241/1	0-15-89				175/5	0-04-71
			240/4	0-04-10				175/4	0-04-66
			239/1	0-64-49				175/2	0-11-59
			238/1	0-04-03				175/3	0-05-98
			241/1	0-30-72				TOTAL	6-68-42
			237/5	0-01-89	48. Dharma-Penna-	No. 04		426/2C	0-11-15
			237/4	0-05-65	puri	garam	Pappara-	426/2B	0-00-49
			236/12	0-09-97			patty	426/2A	0-00-97
			236/11	0-09-56				426/1A	0-06-09
			236/9	0-11-09				425/3B	0-07-93
			236/7	0-11-73				425/3A	0-11-20
			236/5	0-05-66				427	0-00-45
			236/3	0-00-10				425/2	0-05-36
			236/4	0-12-01				424	0-07-60
			236/1	0-10-26				415/9	0-14-17
			235/13	0-30-39				415/6	0-02-57
			235/12	0-12-77				415/8	0-05-93
			235/8	0-33-62				415/7	0-10-70
			235/7	0-02-87				415/3	0-02-10
			235/6	0-17-54				415/4	0-09-68
			247/9	0-02-73				415/1	0-12-68
			247/8	0-13-01				410/3	0-21-87
			247/6	0-11-67				410/2	0-17-67
			247/5	0-15-16				411/5	0-05-58
			247/4	0-02-05				411/4	0-19-13
			247/3	0-04-47				411/3	0-04-05
			246/1	0-20-40				402/4	0-33-31
			183	0-05-36				402/5	0-05-45
			186/2	0-16-21				402/3C	0-01-77
			184	0-46-20				402/3B	0-11-75
			179	0-61-69				402/3A	0-06-73
			178/1	0-14-27				402/2	0-08-89
			176/6	0-13-91				401	0-03-83
			176/5	0-02-01				403	0-01-26
			176/2	0-15-28				TOTAL	2-50-36

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
49. Dharma-Penna-	No. 03	483/4N	0-10-46				No. 3	192/2	0-12-44
puri	garam	483/4J	0-08-98				Panaikulam	192/1	0-10-31
		483/4I	0-07-20					78/2	0-41-66
		483/4H	0-07-13					77/4C	0-01-19
		483/4D	0-08-83					77/4B	0-01-68
		483/4C	0-08-47					77/4A	0-02-89
		483/4B	0-07-76					77/5B	0-03-56
		483/4A	0-09-16					77/3C	0-01-45
		484/5B	0-11-33					77/3B	0-12-93
		484/6	0-05-76					77/1B	0-17-77
		480/3	0-06-76					74/6C	0-15-18
		480/2	0-32-52					74/6B	0-04-11
		478/13	0-07-05					74/6A	0-06-80
		478/12	0-05-98					74/4A	0-00-65
		478/11	0-05-54					74/3B	0-02-77
		478/10	0-04-33					74/2	0-10-99
		478/9	0-03-98					74/3A	0-02-81
		478/1	0-04-96					74/1	0-07-48
		479/5	0-00-34					75/3B	0-03-22
		479/4	0-02-45					75/3A	0-10-24
		479/3	0-09-39					75/2A	0-13-24
		475/13A	0-11-81					75/1	0-03-02
		475/12	0-12-27					51/4	0-13-44
		475/11	0-10-68					51/3	0-13-27
		475/10A	0-14-54					51/2	0-01-92
		474/11	0-06-22					51/7	0-16-32
		474/10	0-03-88					51/1	0-06-75
		474/8	0-14-77					51/6	0-00-29
		474/2	0-07-00					50/2	0-45-81
		472/5	0-28-67					50/1	0-16-33
		473	0-06-74					49/3	0-14-45
		208/2B	0-02-93					43	0-13-17
		208/2C	0-15-71					41/2A	0-25-65
		208/2D	0-00-46					41/1D	0-12-75
		208/1	0-11-41					41/1C	0-08-96
		208/2A	0-00-13					33/9	0-13-13
		192/5	0-20-36					33/8	0-27-15
		193	0-05-19					33/4	0-07-96
		192/4	0-12-69					33/7	0-01-21
		192/3	0-05-67					33/6	0-00-46
								33/5	0-14-96
								33/1	0-10-71
								32/1A	0-36-46
								29	0-18-25
								TOTAL	8-65-30

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
50. Dharma-Penna-	Karibaiyan-	58/3C	0-41-85				Karibaiya-	37/2B	0-04-46
puri	garam	58/3B	0-03-09				nnahalli	37/2A	0-03-50
		58/2	0-30-36					36/3	0-22-92
		58/1D	0-01-84					35/4D	0-01-59
		57/1C	0-01-13					35/3	0-16-81
		57/1B	0-06-43					35/4F	0-00-13
		47/5	0-46-16					35/4A	0-01-52
		47/4	0-30-06					35/1	0-01-52
		47/3	0-11-13					TOTAL	4-42-63
		51/3	0-10-03		51. Dharma-Penna-	No. 7		28	0-00-10
		51/6	0-04-57		puri	garam	Velampatty	27	0-30-94
		48/11	0-11-26					26	0-38-35
		48/7	0-16-66					20	0-08-68
		51/3	0-00-55					19	0-44-31
		48/6	0-07-59					18	0-76-84
		48/5	0-05-94					TOTAL	1-99-22
		50/2C	0-28-63		52. Dharma-Pala-	No. 44.		78	0-09-14
		49/5E	0-01-43		puri	kodu	Tomalahalli	77	0-35-83
		31/6	0-04-89					76	0-41-79
		49/5D	0-02-29					74	0-34-06
		49/5C	0-03-13					72	0-52-72
		49/5B	0-04-69					73	0-24-53
		31/5	0-01-52					71	0-25-35
		49/5A	0-02-09					70	0-55-23
		49/4	0-20-50					68	0-18-52
		32/1P2	0-08-37					69	0-54-58
		32/2	0-41-20					64	0-05-42
		38/1E	0-02-46					63	0-79-13
		38/1C	0-02-86					62	0-04-81
		32/1P1	0-01-33					61	0-15-53
		37/2H	0-08-97					TOTAL	4-56-64
		37/2E	0-13-50						
		37/2D	0-09-38						
		37/2C	0-04-29						

[File No. L-14014/26/03-G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2003

का. अ. 2465.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि तमिलनाडु राज्य में राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड परियोजना के अधीन कोची-कायम्कुलम-बंगलौर पाइपलाइन सेक्टर के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइनें बिछाने और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, कावेरी बेसिन, 19, पेरूमल पूर्वी गली, नागापट्टिनम-611 001 (तमिलनाडु) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

क.सं.	जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	कोईंबतूर	तिरुपूर	26. उगथनूर	467/1	0-34-42
				467/2	0-27-94
				470/1	0-24-63
				470/2	0-35-92
				460/1	0-33-99
				460/2	0-00-10
				459/1	0-06-92
				462/4	0-23-79
				462/3	0-00-16
				463	0-05-18
				कुल	1-93-05
2.			23. मुथनम् पालयम्	92	0-51-72
				107/1A	0-03-25
				107/2B	0-00-57
				107/1B	0-25-27
				106/1	0-22-42
				106/2	0-56-97

1	2	3	4	5	6
कोईंबतूर	तिरुपूर	23. मुथनम् पालयम्	105	0-07-85	
			100	0-00-70	
			102/1	0-29-11	
			101B	0-04-71	
			101/1A	0-02-74	
			102/2	0-08-61	
			101/2A2	0-01-02	
			101/2A3	0-15-46	
			103/Pt	0-03-47	
			101/2B	0-27-48	
			117/2	0-08-61	
			104/1	0-01-20	
			125/2	0-03-41	
			125/3	0-04-23	
			125/8	0-26-48	
			125/4	0-04-96	
			125/6	0-07-29	
			125/7	0-03-56	
			124/3	0-26-18	
			124/2	0-30-32	
			133	0-07-66 GP	
			134/2	0-14-65 GP	
			134/1D	0-34-31	
			157/1B	0-32-25	
			157/2B	0-03-03	
			157/2C	0-43-87	
			158/4	0-46-10	
			158/3	0-08-34	
			158/1	0-00-43	
			158/2	0-00-10	
			159/1	0-00-97	
			159/2	0-01-01	
			159/3	0-46-93	
			214	0-11-93 GP	
			210	0-03-91	
			209/4A	0-00-36	
			209/3	0-16-74 GP	
			209/1A	0-30-73	
			209/1B	0-04-93	
			209/1C	0-04-88	
			209/2B	0-18-57	
			209/5	0-09-88	
			200/1	0-00-10 GP	

1	2	3	4	5	6
कोईबत्तूर	तिरुपूर	23. मुथनम्			
		पालयम्	200/2	0-33-37	
			200/3	0-10-96	
			207/Pt	0-00-10	
			201/2	0-50-64	
			199	0-31-74	
			202	0-29-50	
			203/1	0-58-95	
			203/2	0-15-64	
			194	0-05-02 GP	
			239/1	0-13-30	
			241	0-40-99	
			243/8	0-62-62	
			243/7	0-00-10	
			243/6	0-00-74	
			243/5	0-07-48	
			245/2	0-02-31	
			245/3A	0-26-70	
			245/3B	0-37-60	
			245/1	0-00-33	
			249	0-05-30	
			251/8	0-01-63	
			250/IE	0-00-42	
			250/IC	0-00-47	
			250/IB	0-01-91	
			251/6	0-06-54	
			251/7	0-03-53	
			250/1A	0-28-23	
			266/3	0-31-61	
			267/1	0-33-75	
			268/6	0-54-46	
			268/4	0-08-11	
			268/5	0-34-75	
			270Pt	0-23-91	
			268/2	0-00-68 GP	
			268/3	0-00-44	
			274	0-52-21	
			271/Pt	0-20-04	
			272/2k	0-13-67	
			272/2j	0-05-44	
			272/21	0-08-07	
			272/2h	0-13-25	
			272/2g	0-12-36	
			272/1	0-05-07 GP	
		कुल	15-16-71		

1	2	3	4	5	6
कोईबत्तूर	तिरुपूर	19. नल्लूर	475/10	0-00-92	
			472/1A	0-58-03	
			474/2A4	0-00-10	
			474/2A5	0-01-75	
			472/1B	0-08-76	
			472/1C	0-00-53	
			472/1D	0-13-09	
			472/2	0-02-00 GP	
			471	0-50-45	
			470	0-06-48	
			479	0-64-65	
			469	0-04-78 GP	
			462/1	0-01-06	
			462/2	0-45-33	
			463/4	0-17-45	
			463/5	0-05-34	
			463/9	0-03-92	
			461/1	0-62-50	
			456/1	0-24-13	
			456/2	0-05-64	
			460/1Pt	0-01-38	
			457/4	0-49-97	
			454/1A2	0-58-22	
			454/1A1	0-04-18	
			454/2A2	0-01-30	
			454/2A1	0-03-84	
			432/2D	0-03-93	
			432/27	0-04-79	
			449/Pt	0-00-15	
			433/2A	0-35-05	
			433/1	0-07-87	
			433/2B	0-15-59	
			434	0-22-92	
			440/1D	0-30-75	
			440/1E	0-01-64	
			440/2E	0-21-58	
			440/2A	0-18-98	
			441/1	0-08-79	
			441/2	0-02-44	

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
कोईबतूर	तिरुपूर	19. नल्लूर	441/3	0-27-92		कोईबतूर	तिरुपूर	20. मुडलि-			
			443/1	0-27-59				पालयम्	167	0-00-10	
			442/1	0-38-02					166/1Pt	0-41-84	
			394/1C	0-03-85					166/1Pt	0-03-78 GP	
			394/1B	0-04-81					139/2Pt	0-29-36	
			394/1A	0-12-56					139/3	0-37-17	
			394/2	0-07-49 GP					143/3	0-21-57	
			392/Pt	0-00-71					143/2	0-35-88	
			कुल	7-93-23					143/1	0-02-25	
		21. नाध्मी							142/Pt	0-00-68	
		पालयम्	110/Pt	0-33-73					141/5	0-26-40	
			109/1C	0-46-64					141/3	0-09-87	
			109/1B	0-01-37					141/7	0-47-60	
			109/1A	0-02-16					141/2	0-13-64	
			109/2	0-38-84					125	0-46-98	
			108	0-14-68					124/3	0-21-14	
			107/1	0-01-55					124/2	0-20-39	
			107/2	0-35-77					123/2C	0-01-88	
			106	0-08-53 GP					123/2B	0-34-54	
			105	0-16-04					122/2C	0-27-20	
			कुल	1-99-31					122/2A	0-23-77	
									कुल	8-38-26	
कोईबतूर	तिरुपूर	20. मुडलि-	374/2	0-54-72		कोईबतूर	कोईबतूर	47. ओरदुकु-	410	0-16-15	
		पालयम्	374/3	0-00-10			(दक्षीण)	पाई	381	0-02-86	
			375/2	0-04-43					371/2	0-25-50	
			373	0-67-98					371/1	0-23-36	
			368/Pt	0-07-59 GP					370/1	0-20-00	
			368/Pt	0-00-10					365	0-03-82	
			367/2	0-57-44					291/2	0-50-32	
			367/Pt	0-23-45					291/1	0-45-19	
			159/2APt	0-03-81 GP					292	0-02-27	
			159/1B	0-03-62					300/1A	0-12-77	
			159/1B	0-02-68					300/1B	0-18-30	
			159/1A	0-23-06					299/2A	0-21-48	
			161/2	0-41-29					299/2B	0-03-24	
			162/1	0-03-48					298/2A	0-01-93	
			164	0-43-63					298/2B	0-10-66	
			169	0-26-37					309/1	0-49-74	
			165/2B	0-00-10					309/2	0-02-17	
			165/2A	0-00-23					308	0-01-13	
			165/1	0-28-14					310	0-08-57	

1	2	3	4	5	6
कोईबतूर	कोईबतूर	47. ओरदुक्-			
	(दक्षीण)	पाई	311	0-15-57	
			324/1	0-18-28	
			323/1A	0-54-25	
			313	0-06-40	
			315	0-25-30	
			316/1	0-79-45	
			314	0-25-13	
			317/2	0-05-86	
			318/1	0-29-04	
			319	0-24-67	
			209/1	0-11-99	
			209/2	0-02-57	
			208/2	0-43-88	
			207/2	0-11-47	
			207/1	0-02-12	
			204/2B	0-00-10	
			206	0-01-29	
			205/1	0-02-21	
			205/2	0-27-54	
			203/3A	0-19-90	
			203/4	0-18-03	
			203/5	0-08-63	
			202/2	0-25-45	
			184	0-06-07	
			202/1	0-44-59	
			कुल	0-29-25	

[फा. सं. एल-14014/26/03-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2003

S.O. 2465.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Kochi-Kayamkulam-Bangalore Pipeline Sector under National Gas Grid Project in the State of Tamilnadu, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and

Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one-days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Cauveri Basin, 19, Perumal East Street, Nagapattinam-611001 (Tamilnadu).

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Village	Survey No.	Area Acquired (in Hect)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coimba-	Tiruppur	26. Ugayanur	467/1	0-34-42
	tore			467/2	0-27-94
				470/1	0-24-63
				470/2	0-35-92
				460/1	0-33-99
				460/2	0-00-10
				459/1	0-06-92
				462/4	0-23-79
				462/3	0-00-16
				463	0-05-18
				Total	1-93-05
2.	Coimba-	Tiruppur	23. Muthan-	92	0-51-72
	tore		ampalayam	107/1A	0-03-25
				107/2B	0-00-57
				107/1B	0-25-27
				106/1	0-22-42
				106/2	0-56-97
				105	0-07-85
				100	0-00-70
				102/1	0-29-11
				101B	0-04-71
				101/1A	0-02-74
				102/2	0-08-61
				101/2A2	0-01-02

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Coimba-	Tiruppur	23. Muthan-				Coimba-	Tiruppur	23. Muthan-			
tore		ampalayam	101/2A3	0-15-46		tore		ampalayam	203/1	0-58-95	
			103/Pt	0-03-47					203/2	0-15-64	
			101/2B	0-27-48					194	0-05-02 GP	
			117/2	0-08-61					239/1	0-13-30	
			104/1	0-01-20					241	0-40-99	
			125/2	0-03-41					243/8	0-62-62	
			125/3	0-04-23					243/7	0-00-10	
			125/8	0-26-48					243/6	0-00-74	
			125/4	0-04-96					243/5	0-07-48	
			125/6	0-07-29					245/2	0-02-31	
			125/7	0-03-56					245/3A	0-26-70	
			124/3	0-26-18					245/3B	0-37-60	
			124/2	0-30-32					245/1	0-00-33	
			133	0-07-66 GP					249	0-05-30	
			134/2	0-14-65 GP					251/8	0-01-63	
			134/1D	0-34-31					250/1E	0-00-42	
			157/1B	0-32-25					250/1C	0-00-47	
			157/2B	0-03-03					250/1B	0-01-91	
			157/2C	0-43-87					251/6	0-06-54	
			158/4	0-46-10					251/7	0-03-53	
			158/3	0-08-34					250/1A	0-28-23	
			158/1	0-00-43					266/3	0-31-61	
			158/2	0-00-10					267/1	0-33-75	
			159/1	0-00-97					268/6	0-54-46	
			159/2	0-01-01					268/4	0-08-11	
			159/3	0-46-93					268/5	0-34-75	
			214	0-11-93 GP					270/Pt.+	0-23-91	
			210	0-03-91					E122		
			209/4A	0-00-36					268/2	0-00-68 GP	
			209/3	0-16-74 GP					268/3	0-00-44	
			209/1A	0-30-73					274	0-52-21	
			209/1B	0-04-93					271/Pt	0-20-04	
			209/1C	0-04-88					272/2k	0-13-67	
			209/2B	0-18-57					272/2j	0-05-44	
			209/5	0-09-88					272/21	0-08-07	
			200/1	0-00-10 GP					272/2h	0-13-25	
			200/2	0-33-37					272/2g	0-12-36	
			200/3	0-10-96					272/1	0-05-07 GP	
			207/Pt	0-00-10							
			201/2	0-50-64							
			199	0-31-74							
			202	0-29-50							
									Total	15-16-71	

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	20. Mudalipalayam			165/2B	0-00-10	Coimba-	Coimba-	47. Orattu-			
				165/2A	0-00-23	tore	tore (South)	kuppai	298/2A	0-01-93	
				165/1	0-28-14				298/2B	0-10-66	
				167	0-00-10				309/1	0-49-74	
				166/1Pt	0-41-84				309/2	0-02-17	
				166/1Pt	0-03-78 GP				308	0-01-13	
				139/2Pt	0-29-36				310	0-08-57	
				139/3	0-37-17				311	0-15-57	
				143/3	0-21-57				324/1	0-18-28	
				143/2	0-35-88				323/1A	0-54-25	
				143/1	0-02-25				313	0-06-40	
				142/Pt	0-00-68				315	0-25-30	
				141/5	0-26-40				316/1	0-79-45	
				141/3	0-09-87				314	0-25-13	
				141/7	0-47-60				317/2	0-05-86	
				141/2	0-13-64				318/1	0-29-04	
				125	0-46-98				319	0-24-67	
				124/3	0-21-14				209/1	0-11-99	
				124/2	0-20-39				209/2	0-02-57	
				123/2C	0-01-88				208/2	0-43-88	
				123/2B	0-34-54				207/2	0-11-47	
				122/2C	0-27-20				207/1	0-02-12	
				122/2A	0-23-77				204/2B	0-00-10	
				Total	8-38-26				206	0-01-29	
Coimba-	Coimba-	47. Orattu-		410	0-16-15				205/1	0-02-21	
tore	tore (South)	kuppai		381	0-02-86				205/2	0-27-54	
				371/2	0-25-50				203/3A	0-19-90	
				371/1	0-23-36				203/4	0-18-03	
				370/1	0-20-00				203/5	0-08-63	
				365	0-03-82				202/2	0-25-45	
				291/2	0-50-32				184	0-06-07	
				291/1	0-45-19				202/1	0-44-59	
				292	0-02-27				Total	0-29-25	
				300/1A	0-12-77						
				300/1B	0-18-30						
				299/2A	0-21-48						
				299/2B	0-03-24						

[F. No. L-14014/26/03-GP.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2003

का० आ० 2466.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि तमिलनाडु राज्य में राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड परियोजना के अधीन कोची-कायम्कुलम-बंगलौर पाइपलाइन सेक्टर के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइनें बिछाने और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, कावेरी बेसिन, 19 पेरूमल पूर्वी गली, नागापट्टिनम-611001 (तमिलनाडु) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	खसरा नं०	अर्जित क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
धर्मपुरी	होसूर	130-थैयरायानन्दुगम	36	0-58-96
			32	0-04-55
			31	0-42-85
			33	0-16-88
			28	0-06-07
			29	0-11-55
			27	0-05-03
			26	0-43-50
			21	0-25-18
			17	0-18-89
			16	0-08-26
			13	0-09-71
			12	0-12-48
			11	0-21-48
			10	0-07-59
			47	0-11-86

1	2	3	4	5
धर्मपुरी	होसूर	130-थैयरायानन्दुगम	48	0-08-93
			52	0-16-55
			53	0-31-20
			61	0-07-30
			58	0-09-08
			62	0-00-46
			59	0-00-72
			56	0-03-58
			57	0-06-50
			55	0-11-06
			93	0-03-70
			922	0-35-09
			921	0-04-08
			923	0-02-59
			919	0-42-59
			918	0-40-53
			909	0-26-28
			910	0-03-51
			884	0-17-42
			885	0-07-46
			887	0-00-52
			883	0-10-03
			879	0-31-56
			876	0-28-49
			878	0-00-70
			873	0-18-64
			874	0-23-32
			872	0-07-96
			1053	0-11-50
			870	0-11-98
			869	0-57-23
			853	0-29-43
			852	0-54-50
			831	0-02-74
			830	0-14-41
			829	0-00-10
			826	0-25-51
			825	0-01-26
			824	0-11-53
			822	0-53-18
			953	0-41-78

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
धर्मपुरी	होसूर	नं०-132 उडनपल्ली	192	0-56-26	धर्मपुरी	होसूर	नं० 98 अच्छेटिपल्ली	849	0-04-31
			193	0-35-55				848	0-31-20
			189	0-07-48				850	0-01-00
			194	0-00-80				678	0-11-51
			188	0-47-69				679	0-08-00
			कुल	13-43-10				680	0-25-94
		नं० 98 अच्छेटिपल्ली	539	0-31-49				686	0-12-40
			540	0-01-56				687	0-36-82
			537	0-08-71				688	0-05-73
			535	0-59-30				689	0-23-41
			534	0-00-96				713	0-13-90
			1012	0-08-94				691	0-05-70
			1013	0-14-22				711	0-21-36
			1014	0-09-38				706	0-26-35
			1015	0-16-43				705	0-10-57
			1016	0-15-30				707	0-04-49
			1017	0-09-80				702	0-30-49
			1018	0-06-38				701	0-32-45
			1006	0-00-59				851	0-00-10
			1005	0-14-44				कुल	10-20-54
			1004	0-46-66			नं० 93 नगोन्डपल्ली	622	0-00-10
			1003	0-17-28				621	0-50-48
			1002	0-24-92				620	0-35-74
			1001	0-50-93				616	0-55-40
			775	0-39-31				614	0-15-08
			823	0-52-13				613	0-37-49
			822	0-27-65				610	0-62-24
			817	0-34-38				561	0-15-39
			813	0-03-50				558	0-47-99
			814	0-02-43				557	0-18-24
			816	0-15-25				559	0-24-13
			815	0-15-79				कुल	3-62-28
			819	0-16-76			नं० 91 पूनपल्ली	223	0-27-83
			808	0-05-13				222	0-11-11
			807	0-03-07				221	0-58-47
			806	0-41-19				863	0-80-26
			842	0-24-14				240	0-01-82
			843	0-38-58				256	0-06-07
			853	0-22-01				862	0-02-34
			852	0-36-21				271	0-17-33

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
धर्मपुरी	पलकोटु	नं० 23 सेट्टीहुल्ली	310	0-23-30	धर्मपुरी	पलकोटु	नं० 88 जकासमुद्रम्	218	0-23-70
			308	0-23-17				219	0-13-58
			306	0-25-96				223	0-38-98
			302	0-10-11				222	0-21-70
			301	0-17-98				234	0-27-42
			300	0-03-74				233	0-28-35
			399	0-00-10				232	0-13-85
			347	0-32-28				231	0-22-96
			299	0-16-88				229	0-01-80
			298	0-08-07				225	0-00-10
			348	0-04-57				245	0-00-44
		In Bet Svy.		0-07-38				230	0-36-34
		No. 348 &						247	0-48-18
		60						274	0-31-36
		60		0-14-93				252	0-07-82
		62		0-32-74				253	0-29-03
		63		0-15-39				271	0-26-90
		64		0-13-72				246	0-00-20
		65		0-53-07				272	0-23-80
		66		0-06-14				273	0-67-92
		67		0-11-32				268	0-25-14
		90		0-26-43				266	0-00-65
		68		0-00-10				65	0-00-66
		88		0-16-36				64	0-00-62
		87		0-25-66				66	0-02-14
		86		0-38-62				267	0-11-94
		74		0-06-96				67	0-83-25
		75		0-10-38				59	0-45-76
		35		0-15-31				60	0-02-09
		21		0-03-91				58	0-13-41
		23		0-20-08				363	0-59-37
		22		0-20-16				364	0-26-79
		25		0-08-47				365	0-42-93
		28		0-00-58				361	0-54-25
		26		0-02-69				360	0-11-25
		27		0-39-86				359	0-16-07
		In Bet Svy.		0-17-50				कुल	8-60-75
		No. 27 &						257	0-94-59
		VB.						251	0-27-16
		कुल		10-81-82			नं० 81 चुडन्नूर	255	0-27-56

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
धर्मपुरी पलकोटु नं० 81 चुडनुर	252	0-76-63			धर्मपुरी पलकोटु न. 21 संगमबासू	155	0-14-82		
	253	0-09-55				बन्तली	163	0-02-71	
	243	0-25-20					162	0-25-00	
	244	0-15-39					161	0-17-35	
	242	0-43-80					176	0-03-26	
	238	0-02-67					181	0-63-12	
	239	0-46-28					476	0-30-32	
	237	0-02-46					474	0-00-76	
	236	0-03-62					187	0-23-46	
	233	0-00-10					188	0-28-58	
	234	0-64-26					189	0-12-34	
	235	0-50-39					336	0-17-31	
	कुल	4-89-66					335	0-25-59	
नं० 83 महेन्द्र मंगलम्	6	0-34-23					334	0-21-12	
	7	0-01-20					327	0-01-33	
	5	0-67-22					328	0-59-96	
	18	0-46-94					401	0-02-14	
	19	0-53-37					329	0-23-31	
	20	0-12-72					कुल	7-38-28	
	21	0-28-42			डेनकनि- नं० 70 करुकनहल्ली	113	0-00-10		
	33	0-05-76			कोटई	112	0-55-64		
	34	0-17-20				111	0-13-49		
	कुल	2-67-06				110	0-15-37		
नं० 21 संगमबासू	105	0-25-67				109	0-00-28		
वन्तली	116	0-48-15				108	0-59-97		
	102	0-03-92				107	0-87-17		
	117	0-06-44				22	0-06-95		
	118	0-28-63				21	0-23-49		
	119	0-11-68				17	0-23-84		
	125	0-06-53				16	0-20-73		
	124	0-25-76				18	0-31-09		
	126	0-04-33				15	0-40-77		
	123	0-26-75				कुल	3-78-89		
	136	0-27-03							
	141	0-38-64			नं० 62 कुन्दुमराना-	30	0-06-32		
	143	0-59-08			पल्ली	25	0-07-77		
	146	0-01-76				24	0-13-11		
	147	0-08-95				23	0-04-61		
	148	0-21-00				39	0-01-26		
	164	0-21-48				40	0-15-77		
						21	0-25-65		

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
धर्मपुरी	डेनकनि	नं० 62 कुन्दुमराना-	7	0-02-71	धर्मपुरी	डेनकनि	नं० 62 कुन्दुमराना-	342	0-24-09
	कोटई	पल्ली	8	0-07-36		कोटई	पल्ली	328	0-17-88
			18	0-40-43				329	0-38-14
			17	0-10-09				330	0-06-56
			15	0-16-43				370	0-52-54
			13	0-06-13				371	0-27-60
			14	0-05-55				कुल	10-48-55
			267	0-03-86			नं० 75 गोला हल्ली	9	0-36-14
			50	0-00-17				10	0-03-51
			51	0-29-61				13	0-63-30
			268	0-00-38				12	0-04-61
			269	0-00-10				14	0-19-97
			52	0-17-02				कुल	1-27-53
			279	0-01-70	धर्मपुरी	दनकनि	नं० 16 कोमरनपल्ली	318	0-34-62
			54	0-02-83		कोटई		319	0-17-71
			53	0-27-37				315	0-19-68
			280	0-16-36				312	0-14-55
			282	0-04-02				297	0-21-07
			287	0-34-42				298	0-12-74
			286	0-09-07				299	0-14-82
			289	0-06-87				300	0-14-63
			288	0-47-16				301	0-04-40
			296	0-08-57				302	0-18-76
			295	0-19-57				280	0-19-57
			294	0-17-72				272	0-28-29
			293	0-25-19				271	0-53-98
			317	0-27-08				270	0-22-45
			318	0-09-95				269	0-43-12
			319	0-00-10				261	0-20-22
			98	0-09-89				262	0-39-00
			99	0-46-35				263	0-39-36
			101	0-43-05				258	0-04-67
			116	0-08-88				255	0-00-84
			117	0-63-77				256	0-41-98
			118	0-19-58				253	0-28-14
			253	0-42-64				कुल	5-14-60
			254	0-47-89			नं० 76 मुथानहल्ली	143	0-32-87
			255	0-53-31				132	0-45-40
			256	0-33-64				133	0-26-30
			344	0-13-85				127	0-31-39
			343	0-26-58					

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सेलम	ओमल्लूर नं० 23 कज्जनयक्कन	387	0-55-11		सेलम	ओमल्लूर नं० 71 मुत्तुनयकन	141	0-08-97	
	पट्टी	386	0-35-67			पट्टी	202	0-33-22	
		385	0-24-47				203	0-34-95	
		363	0-19-34				204	0-33-09	
		362	0-28-10				205	0-17-90	
		365	0-32-45				206	0-46-81	
		366	0-61-23				208	0-22-12	
		359	0-45-24				207	0-54-50	
		315	0-46-75				209	0-00-10	
		311	0-70-37				220	0-00-43	
		319	0-15-23				224	0-07-13	
		310	0-67-74				223	0-52-97	
		309	0-44-87				222	0-50-18	
		301	0-12-28				230	0-02-41	
		308	0-46-08				In Bet Svy No.		
		306	0-77-61				230 & 231	0-02-32	
		261	0-02-13				221	0-00-10	
		260	0-30-01				231	1-08-83	
		246	0-46-60				233	0-52-41	
		247	0-15-29				234	0-55-77	
		248	0-16-48				237	0-09-41	
		166	0-54-60				236	0-01-02	
		167	0-67-83				238	0-47-94	
		170	0-67-83				244	0-50-23	
		171	0-00-45				248	0-91-15	
		172	0-54-55				246	0-20-94	
		173	0-37-86				247	0-03-56	
		204	0-35-43				कुल	10-87-63	
		203	0-15-82			तथोयारपट्टी	59	0-18-74	
		175	0-46-14				57	0-35-78	
		192	0-02-05				56	0-93-87	
		193	0-69-61				55	0-35-72	
		191	0-00-29				कुल	1-84-11	
		194	0-23-85			न. 74 कोनगपडी	227	0-74-27	
		कुल	18-23-50				228	0-53-37	
	नं० 71 मुत्तुनयकन	145	0-99-25				229	0-05-63	
	पट्टी	146	0-44-11				219	0-00-10	
		144	0-08-61				218	0-69-39	
		143	0-36-69				214	0-59-33	
		139	0-48-35				215	0-05-85	
		140	0-42-16				158	0-13-60	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सेलम	ओमल्लूर	न. 74 कोनागपडी	132	0-69-10	ईरोड़	पेरुन्दुरै	न. 95 तेनमुगम वेल्लोड़	544	0-39-52
			In Bet Svy No.					543	0-34-63
			132 & 133	0-06-27				540	0-37-88
			133	0-19-85				541	0-04-83
			134	0-01-91				535	0-00-10
			135	0-53-04				522	0-40-98
			122	0-83-44				523	0-07-83
			कुल	5-15-15				524	0-31-78
	नं. 86 दसविलक्कु		520	0-02-05				525	0-60-45
			583	0-00-22				515	0-04-74
			584	0-27-06				516	0-77-90
			582	0-60-89				478	0-57-28
			565	0-49-54				479	0-04-61
			564	0-01-01				475	0-35-52
			587	0-13-41				474	0-41-97
			594	0-85-62				468	0-85-02
			595	0-35-95				467	0-13-47
			593	0-00-32				469	0-31-80
			655	0-73-92				470	0-59-99
			654	0-31-19				421	0-03-22
			653	0-32-44				420	0-06-18
			645	0-48-62				423	0-06-20
			646	0-42-83				422	0-07-82
			647	0-48-33				432	0-49-37
			637	0-46-03				कुल	10-00-97
			636	0-28-67			न. 102 मुकासी	9	0-27-33
			635	0-39-97			पुलव-पालयम	11	0-37-08
			276	0-30-59				10	0-02-92
			274	0-18-46				12	0-01-33
			275	0-31-15				14	0-03-01
			268	0-34-51				7	0-09-71
			269	0-09-58				6	0-68-48
			कुल	7-92-56				18	0-02-20
								19	0-02-71
								20	0-62-07
								21	0-69-31
ईरोड़	पेरुन्दुरै	न. 95 तेनमुगम वेल्लोड़	285	0-04-93				35	0-04-34
			288	0-41-59				36	0-94-13
			289	0-32-11				39	0-58-34
			290	0-34-93				44	0-08-27
			296	0-36-24				49	0-36-86
			295	0-04-69				48	0-24-17
			294	0-50-33				50	0-07-00
			545	0-53-06				कुल	5-19-16

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
नमक्कल	तिरुचेन्नोड न. 20	कोक्कारयन-	170	0-40-45	नमक्कल	तिरुचेन्नोड न. 20	कोक्कारयन-	97/1	0-76-37
		पेटई	170/2A	0-20-49			पेटई	96/1	0-23-15
			170/1	0-42-45				38/Pt	0-02-95
			161	0-25-63				39/3	0-25-79
			162/1A	0-08-89				39/2	0-37-31
			162/1B3	0-08-02				89/1A	0-55-29
			162/2B	0-07-23				88/a	0-30-04
			162/3C	0-13-07				41	0-32-35
			162/4	0-05-69				42/2	0-43-62
			162/3B	0-00-10				42/1	0-11-62
			163	0-58-10				25/2	0-03-21
			164/1E	0-00-21				25/1A	0-21-42
			164/1D	0-04-33				25/1B1	0-23-33
			164/1C	0-03-49				24	0-04-53
			164/1B	0-04-09				28/Pt	0-06-23
			164/1A	0-01-78				44/Pt	0-04-61
			164/1J	0-01-52				23	0-49-16
			155/4	0-11-71				22/2H	0-07-49
			155/7	0-07-83				45/Pt	0-00-21
			155/8A	0-15-62				22/2E	0-31-95
			155/8B	0-01-13				22/2D	0-27-03
			155/2A	0-00-63				22/2C	0-12-26
			155/2B	0-01-42				22/2B	0-02-50
			154	0-06-61				22/1	0-02-88
			138/Pt	0-86-98				6	0-22-45
			137/1	0-21-64				5/3B	0-17-11
			137/4A2	0-02-08				7	0-48-58
			137/4A3	0-03-47				14/6	0-23-36
			131/1	0-00-87				14/3	0-08-83
			130/3	0-30-54				14/4	0-21-90
			130/2	0-10-73				14/2	0-06-40
			105/Pt	0-00-30				14/1	0-03-26
			130/1	0-08-20				11/1B	0-20-68
			106/1	0-50-44				11/2A	0-14-84
			129/Pt	0-00-27				11/2B	0-12-14
			106/2B	0-42-04				11/2C	0-13-46
			106/2A	0-00-21				12/1A	0-30-10
			107	0-04-80				12/1B	0-00-10
			103/3	0-30-12				कुल	13-69-03
			97/2	0-07-61					

[फा. सं.-एल-14014/26/03-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2003

S.O. 2466.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Kochi-Kayamkulam-Bangalore Pipeline Sector under National Gas Grid Project in the State of Tamilnadu, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Cauveri Basin, 19, Perumal East Street, Nagapattinam-611001 (Tamil Nadu).

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	District Taluk	Village	Survey No./	Area
				Hect. Area Sq. Mtrs
1	2	3	4	5
Dharampuri	Hosur	130. Thyara-nadurgam	36	0-58-96
			32	0-04-55
			31	0-42-85
			33	0-16-88
			28	0-06-07
			29	0-11-55
			27	0-05-03
			26	0-43-50
			21	0-25-18
			17	0-18-89
			16	0-08-26
			13	0-09-71
			12	0-12-48
			11	0-21-48
			10	0-07-59
			47	0-11-86

1	2	3	4	5
Dharampuri	Hosur	130. Thyara-nadurgam	48	0-08-93
			52	0-16-55
			53	0-31-20
			61	0-07-30
			58	0-09-08
			62	0-00-46
			59	0-00-72
			56	0-03-58
			57	0-06-50
			55	0-11-06
			93	0-03-70
			922	0-35-09
			921	0-04-08
			923	0-02-59
			919	0-42-59
			918	0-40-53
			909	0-26-28
			910	0-03-51
			884	0-17-42
			885	0-07-46
			887	0-00-52
			883	0-10-03
			879	0-31-56
			876	0-28-49
			878	0-00-70
			873	0-18-64
			874	0-23-32
			872	0-07-96
			1053	0-11-50
			870	0-11-98
			869	0-57-23
			853	0-29-43
			852	0-54-50
			831	0-02-74
			830	0-14-41
			829	0-00-10
			826	0-25-51
			825	0-01-26
			824	0-11-53
			822	0-53-18
			953	0-41-78
			956	0-07-81
			957	0-00-81

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Dharam-	Hosur	130. Thyara-	955	0-58-63	Dharam-	Hosur	132-Uddanapalli	1071	0-01-02
puri		nadurgam	962	0-05-44	puri			1073	0-00-36
			980	0-40-30				1072	0-30-63
			979	0-30-43				997	0-00-80
			978	0-07-13				998	0-25-36
			987	0-13-84				999	0-07-06
			988	0-34-55				995	0-30-31
			1018	0-11-30				994	0-06-31
			1016	0-25-62				972	0-35-79
			1017	0-31-94				960	0-00-76
			1026	0-65-51				959	0-38-85
			1025	0-03-06				958	0-41-49
			1029	0-25-91				957	0-43-05
			1028	0-04-84				956	0-02-94
			1030	0-30-10				955	0-33-45
			1024	0-16-30				954	0-40-31
			Total	14-33-36				1169	0-97-99
								252	0-00-13
								253	0-00-10
								271	0-13-69
								269	0-03-01
								270	0-06-59
								272	0-24-99
								305	0-46-08
								275	0-07-11
								304	0-01-37
								277	0-05-39
								303	0-32-76
								302	0-19-27
								1159	0-38-63
								286	0-23-81
								287	0-13-18
								158	0-09-35
								161	0-01-17
								159	0-24-14
								160	0-28-73
								166	0-43-24
								165	0-20-75
								172	0-16-95
								198	0-75-27
								191	0-07-12
Dharampuri	Hosur	Uddanapalli	1143	0-00-10					
			1142	0-16-91					
			1141	0-26-71					
			1138	0-00-10					
			1139	0-19-61					
			1140	0-09-98					
			1134	0-00-12					
			1135	0-27-51					
			1136	0-03-19					
			1133	0-04-43					
			1132	0-12-34					
			1131	0-17-93					
			1114	0-11-18					
			1113	0-07-24					
			1115	0-05-70					
			1100	0-10-88					
			1099	0-23-99					
			1097	0-04-39					
			1096	0-34-01					
			1079	0-45-54					
			1074	0-14-25					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	No. 132 Uddahapalli		192	0-56-26		98-Achettipalli		848	0-31-20
			193	0-35-55				850	0-01-00
			189	0-07-48				678	0-11-51
			194	0-00-80				679	0-08-00
			188	0-47-69				680	0-25-94
			Total	13-43-10				686	0-12-40
	98-Achettipalli		539	0-31-48				687	0-36-82
			540	0-01-56				688	0-05-73
			537	0-08-71				689	0-23-41
			535	0-59-30				713	0-13-90
			534	0-00-96				691	0-05-70
			1012	0-08-94				711	0-21-36
			1013	0-14-22				706	0-26-35
			1014	0-09-38				705	0-10-57
			1015	0-16-43				707	0-04-49
			1016	0-15-30				702	0-30-49
			1017	0-09-80				701	0-32-45
			1018	0-06-38				851	0-00-10
			1006	0-00-59				Total	10-20-54
			1005	0-14-44					
			1004	0-46-66		Dhara-	Hosur No. 93 Nagondapalli	622	0-00-10
			1003	0-17-28		mapuri		621	0-50-48
			1002	0-24-92				620	0-35-74
			1001	0-50-93				616	0-55-40
			775	0-39-31				614	0-15-08
			823	0-52-13				613	0-37-49
			822	0-27-65				610	0-62-24
			817	0-34-38				561	0-15-39
			813	0-03-50				558	0-47-99
			814	0-02-43				557	0-18-24
			816	0-15-25				559	0-24-13
			815	0-15-79				Total	3-62-28
			819	0-16-76					
			808	0-05-13		Dharam-	Hosur 91 Poona-	223	0-27-83
			807	0-03-07		apuri	palli	222	0-11-11
			806	0-41-19				221	0-58-47
			842	0-24-14				863	0-80-26
			843	0-38-58				240	0-01-82
			853	0-22-01				256	0-06-07
			852	0-36-21				862	0-02-34
			849	0-04-31				271	0-17-33

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	91-Poonapalli	In Bet	0-03-34		Dharma-	Pala-	91. Poonapalli	154	0-28-74
		Svy No.			puri			159	0-00-54
		269	0-29-27					160	0-26-56
		272	0-50-64					161	0-00-13
		273	0-28-59					164	0-12-10
		274	0-21-08					168	0-16-59
		275	0-01-65					167	0-19-31
		281	0-01-92					171	0-00-10
		280	0-45-69					172	0-17-46
		295	0-26-87					119	0-07-28
		296	0-22-86					96	0-05-64
		422	0-05-84					95	0-00-12
		394	0-08-48					97	0-01-15
		395	0-16-51					94	0-40-86
		398	0-18-71					98	0-08-97
		399	0-20-00					93	0-11-46
		402	0-09-58					92	0-02-16
		400	0-31-16					79	0-46-34
		401	0-02-07					80	0-21-77
		406	0-01-24					78	0-22-09
		In Bet.	0-01-97					81	0-42-85
		Svy no.						Total	10-66-15
		413	0-00-10		Dharma-	Pala-	No. 23 Settihalli	453	0-22-39
		412	0-08-97		puri	Kodu			
		410	0-05-41					451	0-89-72
		411	0-14-81					450	0-15-52
		409	0-01-41					448	0-40-89
		691	0-28-46					432	0-30-90
		213	0-00-10					431	0-19-30
		695	0-10-17					430	0-32-55
		696	0-09-35					429	0-23-72
		698	0-11-75					428	0-33-18
		699	0-03-60					425	0-06-66
		700	0-00-10					404	0-38-67
		703	0-08-02					336	0-39-66
		702	0-10-52					337	0-25-78
		197	0-05-31					318	0-25-76
		704	0-00-41					316	0-39-21
		143	0-07-15					315	0-23-99
		196	0-00-11					310	0-23-30
		195	0-11-76					308	0-23-17
		144	0-43-72					306	0-25-96

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
			237	0-02-46					
			236	0-03-62					
			233	0-00-10				187	0-23-46
			234	0-64-26				188	0-28-58
			235	0-50-39				189	0-12-34
			Total	4-89-66				336	0-17-31
9. Dhar-	Pala-	No. 83 Mahendra-6		0-34-23				335	0-25-59
mapuri	Kodu	manglam						334	0-21-12
			7	0-01-20				327	0-01-33
			5	0-67-22				328	0-59-96
			18	10-46-94				401	0-02-14
			19	0-53-37				329	0-23-31
			20	0-12-72					
			21	0-28-42				Total	7-38-28
			33	0-05-76					
			34	0-17-20	11. Dhar-	Denka-	No. 70 Karukka-	113	0-00-10
					mapuri	nikotta	nahalli	112	0-55-64
			Total	2-67-06				111	0-13-49
								110	0-15-37
Dharma-	Pala-	No. 21 Sangam-	105	0-25-67				109	0-00-28
puri	Kodu	basuvantalau	116	0-48-15				108	0-59-97
			102	0-03-92				107	0-87-17
			117	0-06-44				22	0-06-95
			118	0-28-63				21	0-23-49
			119	0-11-68				17	0-23-84
			125	0-06-53				16	0-20-73
			124	0-25-76				18	0-31-09
			126	0-04-33				15	0-40-77
			123	0-26-75				Total	3-78-89
			136	0-27-03					
			141	0-38-64					
			143	0-59-08	12. Dhar-	Den-	No. 62 Kunduma-	30	0-06-32
			146	0-01-76	mapuri	kanikotta	ranapalli	25	0-07-77
			147	0-08-95				24	0-13-11
			148	0-21-00				23	0-04-61
			164	0-21-48				39	0-01-26
			155	0-14-82				40	0-15-77
			163	0-02-71				21	0-25-65
			162	0-25-00				7	0-02-71
			161	0-17-35				8	0-07-36
			176	0-03-26				18	0-40-43
			181	0-63-12				17	0-10-09

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
12. Dhar-	Den-	No. 62 Kunduma-	15	0-16-43	13. Dhar-	Den-	No. 75 Gollahalli	9	0-36-14
mapuri	kanikotta	nahalli ranapalli	13	0-06-13	mapuri	kanikotta		10	0-03-51
			14	0-05-55				13	0-63-30
			267	0-03-86				12	0-04-61
			50	0-00-17				14	0-19-97
			51	0-29-61				Total	1-27-53
			268	0-00-38	14. Dhar-	Den-	No. 6	318	0-34-62
			269	0-00-10	mapuri	kani	Komaranapalli	319	0-17-71
			52	0-17-02		kotta		315	0-19-68
			279	0-01-70				312	0-14-55
			54	0-02-83				297	0-21-07
			53	0-27-37				298	0-12-74
			280	0-16-36				299	0-14-82
			282	0-04-02				300	0-14-63
			287	0-34-42				301	0-04-40
			286	0-09-07				302	0-18-76
			289	0-06-87				280	0-19-57
			288	0-47-16				272	0-28-29
			296	0-08-57				271	0-53-98
			295	0-19-57				270	0-22-45
			294	0-17-72				269	0-43-12
			293	0-25-19				261	0-20-22
			317	0-27-08				262	0-39-00
			318	0-09-95				263	0-39-36
			319	0-00-10				258	0-04-67
			98	0-09-89				255	0-00-84
			99	0-46-35				256	0-41-98
			101	0-43-05				253	0-28-14
			116	0-08-88				Total	5-14-60
			117	0-63-77	15. Dhar-	Den-	No. 76	143	0-32-87
			118	0-19-58	mapuri	kani-	Muttana Halli	132	0-45-40
			253	0-42-64		kotta		133	0-26-30
			254	0-47-89				127	0-31-39
			255	0-53-31				128	0-28-08
			256	0-33-64				123	0-32-82
			344	0-13-85				122	0-33-53
			343	0-26-58				121	0-05-13
			342	0-24-09				114	0-25-73
			328	0-17-88					
			329	0-38-14					
			330	0-06-56					
			370	0-52-54					
			371	0-27-60					
			Total	10-48-55					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
15. Dharma-Den-		No. 76	113	0-50-35	17. Salem Omalur	41 Balbakki	56	0-30-85	
puri	kani-	Muttana Halli	111	0-00-61			55	0-54-99	
	kotta		38	0-03-09			29	0-43-75	
			100	0-54-17			30	0-23-08	
			41	0-14-25			45	0-35-97	
			42	0-36-61			44	0-00-10	
			43	0-71-21			41	0-17-88	
			89	0-26-17			40	0-53-94	
			45	0-22-35			Total	3-35-07	
			48	0-25-28	18. Salem Omalur	No. 23 Kanjanya-	488	0-45-66	
			49	0-39-68		akkanpatti	487	0-01-68	
			50	0-44-37			492	0-02-98	
			52	0-45-44			461	0-29-96	
			56	0-10-45			460	0-35-24	
			60	0-17-36			458	0-42-33	
			13	0-45-34			455	0-50-13	
			11	0-48-41			412	0-42-86	
			10	0-70-52			411	0-00-24	
			7	0-39-74			413	0-76-63	
			5	0-00-35			407	0-12-05	
			4	0-19-39			414	0-07-67	
			3	0-23-66			406	0-39-31	
			8	0-54-01			In Bet Svy No.		
			1	0-23-59			406 & 418	0-07-57	
			Total	10-47-65			418	0-52-97	
16. Dhar-	Den-	No. 74	19	0-29-93			419	0-65-12	
mapuri	kani-	Pillari	18	0-64-44			391	0-00-55	
	kotta	Agraharam	9	0-75-11			421	0-01-08	
			10	0-02-36			422	0-42-33	
			7	0-02-72			423	0-24-48	
			6	0-04-05			388	0-06-73	
			4	0-26-67			387	0-55-11	
			3	0-12-21			386	0-33-67	
			Total	2-17-49			385	0-24-47	
17. Salem Omalur		41 Balbakki	82	0-00-61			363	0-19-34	
			81	0-01-87			362	0-28-10	
			78	0-18-35			365	0-32-45	
			77	0-19-11			366	0-61-23	
			76	0-21-73			359	0-45-24	
			67	0-05-33			315	0-46-75	
			75	0-07-51			311	0-70-37	
							319	0-15-23	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
18. Salem Omalur	No. 23 Kanjanya-	310	0-67-74		19. Salem Omalur	No. 71	224	0-07-13	
	akkanpatti	309	0-44-87			Muthunaya	223	0-52-97	
		301	0-12-28			kanpatti	222	0-50-18	
		308	0-46-08				230	0-02-41	
		306	0-77-61			In Bet Svy No.			
		261	0-02-13			230 & 231		0-02-32	
		260	0-30-01				221	0-00-10	
		246	0-46-60				231	1-08-83	
		247	0-15-29				233	0-52-41	
		248	0-16-48				234	0-55-77	
		166	0-54-60				237	0-09-41	
		167	0-34-40				236	0-01-02	
		170	0-67-83				238	0-47-94	
		171	0-00-45				244	0-50-23	
		172	0-54-55				248	0-91-15	
		173	0-37-86				246	0-20-94	
		204	0-35-43				247	0-03-56	
		203	0-15-82						
		175	0-46-14				Total	10-87-63	
		192	0-02-05		20. Salem Omalur	No. 42 Tattiyanpatti	59	0-18-74	
		193	0-69-61				57	0-35-78	
		191	0-00-29				56	0-93-87	
		194	0-23-85				55	0-35-72	
		Total	18-23-50				Total	1-84-11	
19. Salem Omalur	No. 71	145	0-99-25		21. Salem Omalur	No. 74 Konagapadi	227	0-74-27	
	Muthunaya-	146	0-44-11				228	0-53-37	
	kanpatti	144	0-08-61				229	0-05-63	
		143	0-36-69				219	0-00-10	
		139	0-48-35				218	0-69-39	
		140	0-42-16				214	0-59-33	
		141	0-08-97				215	0-05-85	
		202	0-33-22				158	0-13-60	
		203	0-34-95				132	0-69-10	
		204	0-33-09			In Bet Svy No.			
		205	0-17-90			132 & 133		0-06-27	
		206	0-46-81				33	0-19-85	
		208	0-22-12				134	0-01-91	
		207	0-54-50				135	0-53-04	
		209	0-00-10				122	0-83-44	
		220	0-00-43				Total	5-15-15	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
22. Salem	Omalur	86 Dasavilaku	520	0-02-05	23. Erode	Perun- No. 95	Thenmugam	478	0-57-28
			583	0-00-22		durai	Vellode	479	0-04-61
			584	0-27-06				475	0-35-52
			582	0-60-89				474	0-41-97
			565	0-49-54				468	0-85-02
			564	0-01-01				467	0-13-47
			587	0-13-41				469	0-31-80
			594	0-85-62				470	0-59-99
			595	0-35-95				421	0-03-22
			593	0-00-32				420	0-06-18
			655	0-73-92				423	0-06-20
			654	0-31-19				422	0-07-82
			653	0-32-44				432	0-49-37
			645	0-48-62				Total	10-00-93
			646	0-42-83			No. 102 Mukasi	9	0-27-23
			647	0-48-33			Pulavapalayam	11	0-37-08
			637	0-46-03				10	0-02-92
			636	0-28-67				12	0-01-33
			635	0-39-97				14	0-03-01
			276	0-30-59				7	0-09-71
			274	0-18-46				6	0-68-48
			275	0-31-15				18	0-02-20
			268	0-34-51				19	0-02-71
			269	0-09-58				20	0-62-07
		Total		7-92-56				21	0-69-31
23. Erode	Perun-	No. 95	285	0-04-93				35	0-04-34
	durai	Thenmugam	288	0-41-59				36	0-94-13
		Vellode	289	0-32-11				39	0-58-34
			290	0-34-93				44	0-08-27
			296	0-36-24				49	0-36-86
			295	0-04-69				48	0-24-17
			294	0-50-33				50	0-07-00
			545	0-53-06				Total	5-19-16
			544	0-39-52				25. Namak- Thiruch-	
			543	0-34-63				kal engode	
			540	0-37-88			No. 20	170	0-40-45
			541	0-04-83			Kokhar	172/2A	0-20-49
			535	0-00-10			yanpettai	170/1	0-42-45
			522	0-40-98				161	0-25-63
			523	0-07-83				162/1A	0-08-89
			524	0-31-78				162/1B3	0-08-02
			525	0-60-45				162/2B	0-07-23
			515	0-04-74				162/3C	0-13-07
			516	0-77-90					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
Namak-	Thiruch-	No. 20	Kokharyan	162/4	0-05-69	Namak-	Thiruch-	No. 20	89/1A	0-55-29
kal	engode	pettai	162/3B	0-00-10	kal	engode	Kokharyan	88/a	0-30-04	
			163	0-58-10			pettai	41	0-32-35	
			164/1E	0-00-21				42/2	0-43-62	
			164/1D	0-04-33				42/1	0-11-62	
			164/1C	0-03-49				25/2	0-03-21	
			164/1B	0-04-09				25/1A	0-21-42	
			164/1A	0-01-78				25/1B1	0-23-33	
			164/1J	0-01-52				24	0-04-53	
			155/4	0-11-71				28/Pt	0-06-23	
			155/7	0-07-83				44/Pt	0-04-61	
			155/8A	0-15-62				23	0-49-19	
			155/8B	0-01-13				22/2H	0-07-49	
			155/2A	0-00-63				45/Pt	0-00-21	
			155/2B	0-01-42				22/2E	0-31-95	
			154	0-06-61				22/2D	0-27-03	
			138/Pt	0-86-98				22/2C	0-12-26	
			137/1	0-21-64				22/2B	0-02-50	
			137/4A2	0-02-08				22/1	0-02-88	
			137/4A3	0-03-47				6	0-22-45	
			131/1	0-00-87				5/3B	0-17-11	
			130/3	0-30-54				7	0-48-58	
			130/2	0-10-73				14/6	0-23-36	
			105/Pt	0-00-30				14/3	0-08-83	
			130/1	0-08-20				14/4	0-21-90	
			106/1	0-50-44				14/2	0-06-40	
			129/Pt	0-00-27				14/1	0-03-26	
			106/2B	0-42-04				11/1B	0-20-68	
			106/2A	0-00-21				11/2A	0-14-84	
			107	0-04-80				11/2B	0-12-14	
			103/3	0-30-12				11/2C	0-13-46	
			97/2	0-07-61				12/1A	0-30-10	
			97/1	0-76-37				12/1B	0-00-10	
			96/1	0-23-15						
			38/Pt	0-02-95				Total	13-69-03	
			39/3	0-25-79						
			39/2	0-37-31						

[File No. L-14014/26/03—G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

[File No. L-14014/26/03—G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2467.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पानेवाडी (मनमाड) संस्थापन से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके नीचे उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिये जाने की तारीख से, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री प्रहलाद वी. काचरे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुंबई-मनमाड पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, कार्यालय पहली मंजिल, सेवा कॉम्प्लेक्स, गुरुद्वारा के सामने, मुंबई-आगरा मार्ग, धूले 424311 (महाराष्ट्र) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : शिरपुर		जिला : धुलिया		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र	
ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र हैक्टर	आर	चौरस मी.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. थालनेर	280/2	0	07	40	
	408/2	0	28	80	
	413/1 पैकी	0	02	40	
	393/1 पैकी	0	02	88	
2. ताजपुरी	186	0	16	74	
	157/ब/1ब	0	14	28	
	102	0	05	17	
	90 पैकी	0	04	48	
3. गरताड	44/1 पैकी	0	05	56	
4. दहिवद	137	0	02	16	
	282/पैकी	0	00	90	
	285/अ/4	0	08	18	
	373 पैकी	0	10	32	
	385/3/1 पैकी	0	05	22	
	544/1+2 पैकी	0	05	76	

1	2	3	4	5
5. नटवाडे (लौकी)	34	0	30	60
	44/पैकी	0	39	96
	46/पैकी	0	22	32
	50/2/1	0	10	80
	51/पैकी	0	11	16
	9/2/1	0	11	00
	9/2/2	0	11	70
	9/1/पैकी	0	24	12
6. सुले	30/ब/पैकी	0	29	70
	30/ब/9 पैकी	0	20	42
	30/ब/11 पैकी	0	11	34
	30/ब/13 पैकी	0	24	66
	30/ब/10 पैकी	0	15	48
	20 पैकी	0	60	50
	25 पैकी	0	08	44
7. हाडाखेड	58/4	0	20	00
8. सांगवी	7/पैकी	0	25	38

[फा. नं. आर-31015/14/2001/ओ आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2003

S.O. 2467.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport petroleum products from the Panewadi (Manmad) terminal in the State of Maharashtra, an extension pipeline to Manglya (Indore) in the State of Madhya Pradesh should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such extension pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Prahalad V. Kachare, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Manmad Pipeline Extension Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited at office at 1st Floor, Seva Complex, Opp. Gurudwara, Mumbai-Agra Road, Dhule-424311 (Maharashtra).

SCHEDULE**Tahsil : Shirpur District : Dhule State : Maharashtra**

Name of Village	Gat/Survey Numbers	Area Hect.	Ares	Sq.Mts.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Thalner	280/2	0	07	40
	408/2	0	28	80
	413/1 Pt.	0	02	40
	393/1 Pt.	0	02	88
2. Tajpuri	186	0	16	74
	157/B/1B	0	14	28
	102	0	05	17
	90 Pt.	0	04	48
3. Gartad	44/1 Pt.	0	05	56
4. Dahiwad	137	0	02	16
	282/P	0	00	90
	285/A/4	0	08	18
	373 Pt.	0	10	32
	385/3/1 Pt.	0	05	22
	544/1+2 Pt.	0	05	76
5. Natwade (Lauki)	34	0	30	60
	44/P	0	39	96
	46/P	0	22	32
	50/2/1	0	10	80
	51/P	0	11	16
	9/2/1	0	11	00
	9/2/2	0	11	70
	9/1/P	0	24	12
6. Sule	30/B/P	0	29	70
	30/B/9P	0	20	42
	30/B/11P	0	11	34
	30/B/13P	0	24	66
	30/B/10P	0	15	48
	20 Pt.	0	60	50
	25 Pt.	0	08	44
7. Hadakhed	58/4	0	20	00
8. Sangvi	7/Pt.	0	25	38

[File No. R-31015/14/2001-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2468.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पानेवाडी (मनमाड) संस्थापन से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से

उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, भारत के राजपत्र में, यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिये जाने की तारीख से, (21) इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में, श्री प्रहलाद बी. कावरे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुंबई-मनमाड पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, शिबीर कार्यालय, पहली मंजिल, गुलाब बिल्डिंग विजय ममता थिएटर के सामने, नासिक-पुणे रोड, शिवाजी नगर, नासिक-422006 (महाराष्ट्र) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची**तहसील : मालेगाव जिला : नासिक राज्य : महाराष्ट्र**

ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र हैक्टर	आर	चौरस मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. चोंढी	52 भाग	0	33	38
2. जव्ठगाव (निं)	451 भाग	0	05	08
	380/2 भाग	0	07	77
3. कालेवाडी	35/1 भाग	0	03	00
	35/2 भाग	0	03	00
4. घोडेगाव	25/1 भाग	0	10	20
	79/1 भाग	0	07	87
5. मेहुणे	53/1अ भाग	0	05	60
	55/3 भाग	0	07	34
	56/1/2 भाग	0	11	64
	109 भाग	0	16	13
6. चंदनपुरी	193 भाग	0	01	06
	188/3 भाग	0	03	57
	119/1 भाग	0	16	40
	119/2 भाग	0	06	56
	119/3 भाग	0	06	56
	89/1 भाग	0	09	50
	89/2 भाग	0	09	49
	89/3 भाग	0	09	50
7. मालधे	107 भाग	0	07	70
	106(ब) भाग	0	11	72

1	2	3	4	5
8. सवंदगाव	92 भाग	0	10	44
	109/अ भाग	0	03	66
9. सायने बुद्रुख	194/3 भाग	0	06	33
	168/2 भाग	0	12	12
10. माल्हेणागाव	278/2 भाग	0	14	24
	101/3 भाग	0	13	99
	90/1 भाग	0	06	20
	90/4 भाग	0	07	80
11. चिखलओहोल	483/अ भाग	0	13	43
	484/ब भाग	0	09	00
	401/1 भाग	0	04	54
	371/1/2 भाग	0	01	54
12. नाले	175/1ब/1 भाग	0	08	56
	175/1ब/2 भाग	0	08	56
	36/1 भाग	0	10	68
	36/2/2 भाग	0	07	26
	39/2 भाग	0	05	40
	48/1 भाग	0	05	40
13. देवरपाडे	197/1अ भाग	0	04	39
	197/2 भाग	0	07	00
	186/3 भाग	0	08	62
	184/2 भाग	0	04	34
	184/4 भाग	0	13	60
	176	0	17	00
14. भिलकोट	45/1अ/1 भाग	0	08	00
	92/1 भाग	0	08	00
	123/भाग	0	07	20
	153/2 भाग	0	09	27
15. गुगलवाड	303/3 भाग	0	07	48
	309/2 भाग	0	07	87
	282/2ब/3 भाग	0	17	36
	243/1 भाग	0	09	60
16. पलासदरे	93/2 भाग	0	03	00
	104/2 भाग	0	10	70
	173/1अ/1 भाग	0	07	40

[फा. सं. आर-31015/10/2001-ओ आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2003

S.O. 2468.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum products from the Panewadi

(Manmad) terminal in the State of Maharashtra, an extension pipeline to Manglya (Indore) in the State of Madhya Pradesh should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such extension pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user (ROU) in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Prahalad V. Kachare, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Manmad Pipeline Extension Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited at Office at 1st Floor, Gulab Building, Opp. Vijay Mamata Theatre, Nashik-Pune Road, Shivaji Nagar, Nashik-422006 (Maharashtra).

SCHEDULE**Tahsil : Malegaon District: Nashik State : Maharashtra**

Name of Village	Gat/Survey Numbers	Hect.	Area Ares	Sq. Mts.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Chondi	52 Pt.	0	33	38
2. Jalgaon (N)	451 Pt.	0	05	08
	380/Pt.	0	07	77
3. Kalewadi	35/1 Pt.	0	03	00
	35/2 Pt.	0	03	00
4. Ghodegaon	25/1 Pt.	0	10	20
	79/1 Pt.	0	07	87
5. Mehune	53/1A Pt.	0	05	60
	55/3 Pt.	0	07	34
	56/1/2 Pt.	0	11	64
	109 Pt.	0	16	13
6. Chandanpuri	193 Pt.	0	01	06
	188/3 Pt.	0	03	57
	119/1 Pt.	0	16	40
	119/2 Pt.	0	06	56
	119/3 P.	0	06	56
	89/1 Pt.	0	09	50
	89/2 Pt.	0	09	49
	89/3 Pt.	0	09	50
7. Maldhe	107 Pt.	0	07	70
	106(B) Pt.	0	11	72
8. Savandgaon	92 Pt.	0	10	44
	109/A Pt.	0	03	66

1	2	3	4	5
9. Sayane	194/3 Pt.	0	06	33
Budruk	168/2 Pt.	0	12	12
10. Malangaon	278/2 Pt.	0	14	24
	101/3 Pt.	0	13	99
	90/1 Pt.	0	06	20
	90/4 Pt.	0	07	80
11. Chikhal Ohal	483/A Pt.	0	13	43
	484/B Pt.	0	09	00
	401/1 Pt.	0	04	54
	371/1/2 Pt.	0	01	54
12. Nale	175/1B/1 Pt.	0	08	56
	175/1B/2 Pt.	0	08	56
	36/1 Pt.	0	10	68
	36/2/2 Pt.	0	07	26
	39/2 Pt.	0	05	40
	48/1 Pt.	0	05	40
13. Devarpade	197/1A Pt.	0	04	39
	197/2 Pt.	0	07	00
	186/3 Pt.	0	08	62
	184/2 Pt.	0	04	34
	184/4 Pt.	0	13	60
	176	0	17	00
14. Bhilkot	45/1A/1 Pt.	0	08	00
	92/1 Pt.	0	08	00
	123/Pt.	0	07	20
	153/2 Pt.	0	09	27
15. Gugalwad	303/3 Pt.	0	07	48
	309/2 Pt.	0	07	87
	282/2B/3 Pt.	0	17	36
	243/1 Pt.	0	09	60
16. Palasdare	93/2 Pt.	0	03	00
	104/2 Pt.	0	10	70
	173/1A/1 Pt.	0	07	40

[File No. R-31015/10/2001-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2003

का. आ. 2469.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 1147 तारीख 9 अप्रैल, 2003 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पानेवाडी (मनमाड) से मुंबई-मनमाड पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के माध्यम से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इन्दौर) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के लिए अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 17 मई 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् वह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से उक्त अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाये;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अर्जित किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए सभी विस्लंगों से मुक्त भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : मालेगाव जिला : नाशिक राज्य : महाराष्ट्र

ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र हैक्टर	क्षेत्र आर	चौरस मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. चौदी	53	0	04	00
	49/1अ	0	09	00
	101/3/1	0	08	46
	102/2	0	40	32
2. जलगाव (निं)	485	0	01	00
	430/1	0	17	99
	435	0	46	70
3. कालेवाडी	183/2	0	01	80
4. कोडेगाव	34	0	13	32
	51	0	01	80
5. मेहुणे	56/2	0	09	40
	124/1ब	0	16	01
	213/2	0	12	21
	198पैकी	0	01	52
	337/2	0	16	54
6. चंदनपुरी	180/1	0	15	18
	177	0	20	06
	174/2	0	17	00
	136/3	0	04	80
	136/4	0	16	83
	134	0	09	49
	121	0	56	65
	120/4	0	03	60
7. मालधे	4/ब/3	0	10	80
8. सवंदगाँव	43/4	0	10	00
	52/ब	0	10	01
	116	0	12	04
	247	0	02	52
	244	0	21	60
9. सायने बुद्रुक	160अ-2	0	03	98
10. मालमगाव	30/अ/3	0	09	72
	30/अ/4	0	30	60
	298	0	04	14

1	2	3	4	5
11. चिखलओहोल	445/1	0	45	00
12. नाले	11/3/3	0	02	70
13. देवरपाडे	163	0	30	60
14. भिलकोट	45/1अ-3	0	25	50
	137/1	0	15	54
15. गुगलवाड	311/1	0	27	90
	311/2	0	00	90
	303/2	0	06	30

तहसील : नांदगाँव	जिला : नाशिक	राज्य : महाराष्ट्र
ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र हैक्टर आर चौरस मी.
1. नवसरी	195	0 03 33

[फा. नंबर आर-31015/10/2001-ओ आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2003

S.O. 2469.— Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Number S.O. 1147 dated the 9th April, 2003, issued under Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of petroleum products through Mumbai-Manmad Pipeline Extension Project from Panewadi (Manmad) in the State of Maharashtra to Manglya (Indore) in the State of Madhya Pradesh by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 17th May, 2003;

And, whereas, the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration, in the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Tahsil : Malegaon District : Dhule State : Maharashtra

Name of Village	Gat/Survey Numbers	Hect.	Area Ares	Sq.Mts.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Chondi	53	0	04	00
	49/1A	0	09	00
	101/3/1	0	08	46
	102/2	0	40	32
2. Jalgaon(N)	485	0	01	00
	430/1	0	17	99
	435	0	46	70
3. Kalewadi	183/2	0	01	80
4. Ghodegaon	34	0	13	32
	51	0	01	80
5. Mehune	56/2	0	09	40
	124/1B	0	16	01
	213/2	0	12	21
	198Pt	0	01	52
	337/2	0	16	54
6. Chandanpuri	180/1	0	15	18
	177	0	20	06
	174/2	0	17	00
	136/3	0	04	80
	136/4	0	16	83
	134	0	09	49
	121	0	56	65
	120/4	0	03	60
7. Maldhe	4/B/3	0	10	80
8. Sawandgaon	43/4	0	10	00
	52/B	0	10	01
	116	0	12	04
	247	0	02	52
	244	0	21	60
9. Sayane Bk.	160A-2	0	03	98
10. Malangaon	30/A/3	0	09	72
	30/A/4	0	30	60
	298	0	04	14
11. Chikhal Ohal	445/1	0	45	00
12. Nale	11/3/3	0	02	70
13. Deverpade	163	0	30	60
14. Bhilkot	45/1A-3	0	25	50
	137/1	0	15	54
15. Guglwad	311/1	0	27	90
	311/2	0	00	90
	303/2	0	06	30

Tahshil : Nandgaon	District :— Nashik	State:— Maharashtra		
Name of Village	Gat/Survey Numbers	Hect.	Area Ares	Sq.Mts.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Navsari	195	0	03	33

[File No. R-31015/10/2001-OR-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2003

का. आ. 2470.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि केरल राज्य में भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, इरीमपानम, कोचीन के इरीमपानम संस्थापन से मोटर स्प्रिट, उत्कृष्ट किरोसिन तथा उच्च गति डीजल के परिवहन के लिए पेट्रोनेट सी.सी.के. लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथाप्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के संबंध में श्री के. वादीवेल, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, (तामिलनाडु), कोचीन-कोयम्बटूर केंद्र पाइपलाइन परियोजना प्रथम तल "कोवाई टावरस," सं० 44 बाला सुन्दरम रोड, कोयम्बटूर 641018 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : करूर

जिल्ला : करूर

राज्य : तमिलनाडु

गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं.	सेत्र		
		हेक्टेर	आरे	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
आथूर	779 - 5	0	03	18
	779 - 6	0	00	77
	779 - 7	0	00	89
	779 - 9	0	00	32
	1102 - 35	0	00	19
	1102 - 36	0	00	06
	1106-A1	0	05	28
	1106-B5	0	00	75

तालुका : अरवकुरुची

जिल्ला : करूर

राज्य : तमिलनाडु

गाँव का नाम (1)	सर्वेक्षण सं. (2)	सेत्र		
		हेक्टेर (3)	आरे (4)	वर्ग मीटर (5)
मोन्जानूर (पश्चिम)	740 - A	0	14	61
	716 - A	0	02	99
	738	0	01	17
	739	0	11	27
	672	0	08	63
थेन्नीलै (पुर्व)	686 - 2	0	02	20
	686 - 3	0	03	50
	686 - 8	0	01	60
	686 - 9	0	01	90
	1384 - 1	0	02	48
थेन्नीलै (पश्चिम)	429 - 2	0	06	93
	432 - A1	0	04	54
	432 - A2	0	00	55
	633	0	06	80
परमथी	25 - A4	0	02	71
पुन्नम	179 - 3	0	00	56
	179 - 4	0	00	50
	180 - 4	0	03	22
	859 - A2	0	00	61
	859 - A3	0	00	59
	859 - A7	0	01	72

तालुका : कान्नायम

जिल्ला : ईरोड

राज्य : तमिलनाडु

गाँव का नाम (1)	सर्वेक्षण सं. (2)	सेत्र		
		हेक्टेर (3)	आरे (4)	वर्ग मीटर (5)
कान्नायम	686 - 2	0	00	90
	830 - 3	0	01	82
	920 - 3	0	05	00
वीरनमपालयम	488	0	02	16
	507 - 1	0	01	11
	507 - 2	0	00	92
	516 - 4	0	03	70
	517 - 1	0	07	52

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
वीरचोलपुरम	280-7A	0	02	95
मेट्टुपालयम (पश्चिम)	146-2	0	02	49
	1016-1	0	01	20
समबनदमपालयम	268-5	0	09	55

तालुका : तिरुपूर

जिल्ला : कोयम्बतूर

राज्य : तमिलनाडु

गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं	सेत्र		
		हेक्टेर	आरे	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कन्डीयन कोविल	568-1	0	07	81
	644-1	0	02	04
	644-4	0	01	01
	699-1B	0	01	06
	699-1C	0	01	42
अलागुमलै	52-4	0	01	80
अविनाशीपालयम (उत्तर)	318-1	0	00	12
	322-3D	0	13	45
	322-3H	0	03	45

तालुका : पल्लडम

जिल्ला : कोयम्बतूर

राज्य : तमिलनाडु

गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं	सेत्र		
		हेक्टेर	आरे	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
गनपतिपालयम	337	0	00	46
	354-3	0	07	09
	374	0	00	14
	378-2	0	08	45
नारनापुरम	416-3	0	01	16
	422-1B	0	04	42
	434-1	0	01	04
	434-2	0	02	42
ओट्टरपालयम	3-2	0	00	05
	4-2	0	00	20
	75-1B	0	01	00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
पट्टनम	47 - IC	0	01	25
	47 - 2C	0	00	20
	48 - 3	0	03	64
	90 - 3C	0	01	49
इरुगूर	511 - 1A	0	00	15
	581 / 2B	0	03	83
	584	0	10	83
	586 / 4	0	16	85

तालुका : कोयम्बतूर दक्षिण

जिल्ला : कोयम्बतूर

राज्य : तमिलनाडु

गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं.	हेक्टेर	सेत्र आरे	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
सर्कार अग्रहार वेल्ललुर	352 - IC	0	00	44
शीरापालयम	554 - 3	0	00	72
मलुमिच्चमपट्टी	547 - 3A	0	01	41
	581 - 1A2A	0	09	96
	581 - 1B1	0	01	34
	600 - 1C1	0	00	90
	600 - 1C2	0	00	60
मधुक्करे	255 - 1	0	00	19
	578 - 3A	0	00	77
	578 - 3B	0	00	84
	578 - 3C	0	00	30
	598 - 3	0	00	08
थिरुमलयमपालयम	7 - 2BIC	0	11	37
	104	0	01	52
	109 - 4A2	0	03	28
	112 - 1A	0	00	92
	112 - 1B	0	02	31

[फा. सं. आर-31015/3/2001-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2003

S. O. 2470.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of motor spirit, superior kerosene oil and high speed diesel from Irimpanam Installation of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Irimpanam, Cochin in the State of Kerala to Karur in the State of Tamil Nadu a pipeline should be laid by Petronet CCK Limited;

And whereas for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the lands described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of right of user therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri K. Vadivel, Competent Authority (Tamil Nadu), Cochin-Coimbatore-Karur Pipeline Project, 1st Floor, "KOVAI TOWERS", No.: 44, Balasundaram Road, Coimbatore-641 018.

SCHEDULE

Taluk : Karur

District : Karur

State : Tamil Nadu

Name of the Village	Survey Nos.	AREA		
		Hect	Ares	Sq. Mts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
AUTHUR	779 - 5	0	03	18
	779 - 6	0	00	77
	779 - 7	0	00	89
	779 - 9	0	00	32
	1102 - 35	0	00	19
	1102 - 36	0	00	06
	1106-A1	0	05	28
	1106-B5	0	00	75

Taluk : **Aravakurichi**District : **Karur**State : **Tamil Nadu**

Name of the Village	Survey Nos.	AREA		
		Hect	Ares	Sq. Mts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MONJANUR (WEST)	740 – A	0	14	61
	716 – A	0	02	99
	738	0	01	17
	739	0	11	27
	672	0	08	63
THENNILAI (EAST)	686 – 2	0	02	20
	686 – 3	0	03	50
	686 – 8	0	01	60
	686 – 9	0	01	90
	1384 – 1	0	02	48
—	—	—	—	—
THENNILAI (WEST)	429 – 2	0	06	93
	432 – A1	0	04	54
	432 – A2	0	00	55
	633	0	06	80
PARAMATHI	25 – A4	0	02	71
—	—	—	—	—
PUNNAM	179 – 3	0	00	56
	179 – 4	0	00	50
	180 – 4	0	03	22
	859 – A2	0	00	61
	859 – A3	0	00	59
	859 – A7	0	01	72

Taluk : **Kangayam**District : **Erode**State : **Tamil Nadu**

Name of the Village	Survey Nos.	AREA		
		Hect	Ares	Sq. Mts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KANGAYAM	686 – 2	0	00	90
	830 – 3	0	01	82
	920 – 3	0	05	00
VEERANAMPALAYAM	488	0	02	16
	507 – 1	0	01	11
	507 – 2	0	00	92
	516 – 4	0	03	70
	517 – 1	0	07	52

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VEERASOZHAPURAM	280- 7A	0	02	95
—	—	—	—	—
METTUPALAYAM (WEST)	146- 2	0	02	49
	1016- 1	0	01	20
—	—	—	—	—
SAMBANDAMPALAYAM	268- 5	0	09	55

Taluk : Tiruppur

District : Coimbatore

State : Tamil Nadu

Name of the Village	Survey Nos.	AREA		
		Hect	Ares	Sq. Mts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KANDIANKOIL	568- 1	0	07	81
	644- 1	0	02	04
	644- 4	0	01	01
	699- 1B	0	01	06
	699- 1C	0	01	42
ALAGUMALAI	52- 4	0	01	80
—	—	—	—	—
NORTH AVANASIPALAYAM	318- 1	0	00	12
	322- 3D	0	13	45
	322- 3H	0	03	45

Taluk : Palladam

District : Coimbatore

State : Tamil Nadu

Name of the Village	Survey Nos.	AREA		
		Hect	Ares	Sq. Mts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
GANAPATHIPALAYAM	337	0	00	46
	354- 3	0	07	09
	374	0	00	14
	378- 2	0	08	45
—	—	—	—	—
NARANAPURAM	416- 3	0	01	16
	422- 1B	0	04	42
	434- 1	0	01	04
	434- 2	0	02	42

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ODDARPALAYAM	3 - 2	0	00	05
	4 - 2	0	00	20
	75 - 1B	0	01	00
—	—	—	—	—
PATTANAM	47 - 1C	0	01	25
	47 - 2C	0	00	20
	48 - 3	0	03	64
	90 - 3C	0	01	49
—	—	—	—	—
IRUGUR	511 - 1A	0	00	15
	581 / 2B	0	03	83
	584	0	10	83
	586 / 4	0	16	85

Taluk : **Coimbatore (South)** District : **Coimbatore** State : **TamilNadu**

Name of the Village	Survey Nos.	AREA		
		Hect	Ares	Sq. Mts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SARCAR AGRAHARA VELLALUR	352 - 1C	0	00	44
—	—	—	—	—
SEERAPALAYAM	554 - 3	0	00	72
—	—	—	—	—
MALUMICHAM PATTI	547 - 3A	0	01	41
	581 - 1A2A	0	09	96
	581 - 1B1	0	01	34
	600 - 1C1	0	00	90
	600 - 1C2	0	00	60
MADHUKKARAI	255 - 1	0	00	19
	578 - 3A	0	00	77
	578 - 3B	0	00	84
	578 - 3C	0	00	30
	598 - 3	0	00	08
—	—	—	—	—
THIRUMALAYAM-PALAYAM	7 - 2B1C	0	11	37
	104	0	01	52
	109 - 4A2	0	03	28
	112 - 1A	0	00	92
	112 - 1B	0	02	31

[No. R-31015/3/2001-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2003

क्र.आ. 2471.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या क्र.आ. 1612, तारीख 03 जून, 2003 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा मुन्द्रा-भटिण्डा अपरिष्कृत तेल पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा पत्तन स्थित अपरिष्कृत तेल संस्थापन से पंजाब राज्य में भटिण्डा तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 17 जून 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उक्त भूमि अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए सभी विवर्तनों से मुक्त, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

तहसील सिरसा

जिला सिरसा

राज्य हरियाणा

गांव का नाम	हदबस्त नम्बर	खसरा नम्बर	भाग, हिस्सा नं० (यदि कोई है)	क्षेत्रफल कनाल — मरला
2	3	4	5	6
खाइशेरगढ़	222	45/12	3	0-1
		126	2	0-3
		129	2	0-3
जलालआना	251	110/18	1	0-1
		146/23	2	2-6
		188/9	2	3-2
देसुमलकाना	312	280	2	3-5
		926	-	0-4

[फ. सं. आर-31015/13/2001-ओ.आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2003

S. O. 2471.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.1612, dated the 3rd June 2003, published in the Gazette of India, dated the 7th June 2003, issued under sub-section(1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from crude oil terminal at Mundra Port in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab through Mundra-Bathinda Crude Oil Pipeline by Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (a subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited);

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 17th June 2003;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section(1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline:

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (a subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited) free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Sirsa		District : Sirsa		State : Haryana	
Name of village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Part/ Hissa No (if any)	Extent Kanal-Marla	
2	3	4	5	6	
Khai Shergarh	222	45/12	3	0 - 1	
		126	2	0 - 3	
		129	2	0 - 3	
Jalalana	251	110/18	1	0 - 1	
		146/23	2	2 - 6	
		188/9	2	3 - 2	
Desumalkana	312	280	2	3 - 5	
		926	-	0 - 4	

[No. R-31015/13/2001-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2003

का०आ० 2472.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हरियाणा मिनरल्स लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 58/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-07-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-29012/2/96-आईआर(विविध)]

बी०एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2003

S.O. 2472.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 58/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Haryana Minerals Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-07-2003.

[No. L-29012/2/96-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : Shri B. N. Pandey

L.D. No. 58/96

Shri Rajender Singh S/o Shri Phool Chand,
R/o Village Shahabad, P.O. Tigaon,
Teh. & Distt. Faridabad (Haryana)

... Claimant

Versus

M/s Haryana Minerals Limited,
Arunachal Building,
19, Barakhamba Road,
703-704, 7th Floor,
New Delhi-110001.

... Management

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-29012/02/96-IR(Vividh) dated

30-5-96 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Haryana Minerals Ltd., Faridabad, in the termination of the services of Shri Rajender Singh, Security Guard w.e.f. 18-3-1994 is just and legal? If Not, what relief is the workman entitled to?”

2. The workman has claimed that he was appointed by the Management on 16-6-89 at the post of Security Guard and his last drawn salary was Rs. 900/-P.M.; that his services were terminated on 18-3-94 without any rhyme and reason in gross violation of the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947 and illegally; that he approached the management several times for his reinstatement but lastly he was flatly refused, he has prayed for his reinstatement in service with full back wages and continuity of service with regularity.

3. In its written statement the management has inter-alia alleged that the workman was engaged as semi-skilled workman on 16-6-89 on a daily wage basis @ Rs. 30.21 per day as prescribed by Central Government, that on 18-3-94 during the course of surprise check by a flying squad and during inspection of the site and official records he was found involved in large scale pilferage at the site whereafter the then Manager of the Management Company personally lodged F.I.R. No. 25 of 1994 against the workman on 18-3-94. Thereafter the workman fled from the site and did not report for duty pending enquiry in the matter; that on 7-12-94 the workman sent an application to the senior mining engineer of the management claiming seniority and inclusion of his name in the latest seniority list. Thereafter on 3-1-95 he sent an application stating that he has been working in the company since 16-6-89 but due to his illness he could not report for duty for the past six months and requested that he be allowed to join back on duty as he had recovered. The management has also filed photo copies of the applications dated 7-12-94 and 3-1-95; that on 9-1-95 the management served a show cause notice on the workman that due to his unauthorised continuous absence for a long time it was thought that the workman is not interested in continuing his service and he should show sufficient cause why disciplinary action be not taken against him; that on 10-1-95 the workman instead of replying the show cause notice sent a demand notice under Section 2A of the I.D. Act to the respondent demanding reinstatement with full back wages; that despite service of the show cause notice the workman did not file any reply nor made any further representation, therefore, on 17-1-95 the management issued a termination order terminating services of the workman on the ground of

continuous unauthorised absence from duty; that being aggrieved from the said termination order the workman raised industrial dispute; that on failure of the conciliation proceedings before the Conciliation Officer this reference has been made; that there was no retrenchment of the workman in the instant case. Hence question of payment of retrenchment compensation or giving notice pay in view of provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act does not arise; that in fact the workman himself, without prior permission and sanction of leave by the competent authority absented himself from duty for continuous period of over six months from 19-3-94 and it was only on 3-1-95 that an application was sent by the workman to the respondent company stating that due to some illness the workman could not report for duty and that he should now be allowed to join back as he had recovered. It was further alleged that as per rules of the Punjab Civil Services Rules as applicable to the State of Haryana and H.M.L. State owned company, leave cannot be claimed as of right. It has to be sanctioned by the competent authority and it is open to the sanctioning authority to refuse or revoke leave due and applied for. Rest of the contents of the claimant's application have been denied and it has been stated that the claimant of the workman is liable to be dismissed.

4. The workman has filed rejoinder to the written statement of the management-opposite party. In the rejoinder he has denied and refuted contentions of the management and has reiterated his earlier versions.

5. In its evidence management filed affidavit (Ex. MW1/1) of Shri S. N. Sharma, Senior Mining Engineer who was also cross-examined on behalf of the workman and on the other hand the workman has filed his own affidavit (Ex. WW1/1). He was also cross-examined by the Management.

6. The workman filed no document in evidence. On the other hand the management has filed photo copies of certain documents as Annexure 'A' to Annexure 'F' to its written statement. The workman admitted genuineness of Annexure 'B' 'D' and 'F' but genuineness of the rest of the documents were not admitted by him.

7. Both the parties have also filed their written arguments. However, none appeared for oral arguments on behalf of the management on the date fixed, therefore, I heard arguments of the A.R. of the workman *ex parte*.

8. I have considered the submissions made by and on behalf of the parties and have also gone through the file.

9. Continuous Working of the workman as Security Guard of the Management w.e.f. 16-6-89 to 18-3-94 is admitted by the Management respondent in its written statement. According to the management he was engaged on daily wage (Muster Roll) basis at the prescribed rate of Rs. 30.21p per day by the Central Government. The Management has also admitted in its written statement that the provisions of Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Employees service bye-laws were applicable also to its employees and as such it was also applicable also in the case of workman. The Management has alleged that the services of the workman were terminated by its management due to unauthorised long absence of the workman after giving a show cause notice. It has also been alleged in the last of para 5 of its para wise reply in the written statement that rule 6.1 of Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Employees service Bye-laws provides that "no order of dismissal, removal or reduction shall be passed against a person to whom these bye-laws are applicable unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him." According to the respondent management, the workman was not retrenched from service but his services were terminated by the management due to unauthorised long absence. It has also been alleged that on 18-3-94 certain F.I.R. was lodged against the workman and few others, for committing theft and doing some illegal act but no copy of any such FIR of Police Station has been filed. Annexure 'A' filed by the management is only a photo copy of a written application for registration of F.I.R. genuineness of which has been denied by the workman. There is also apparent over writing on the figure of month in the application. Moreover, there is nothing in the evidence to show that any action by the police or the management itself in that regard was taken against the workman. There is also no whisper even in the alleged termination order dated 17-1-95 about it, a copy of which is Annexure 'E' to the written statement.

9A. It is well settled that termination order in the ground of any kind of alleged misconduct cannot be treated as a retrenchment simpliciter. Long unauthorised absence from duty comes within the perview of misconduct and termination order passed on the ground of continuous unauthorised absence from duty for a long period is nothing but penal action and punishment and such punishment order cannot legally be sustained in absence of proper disciplinary enquiry. No doubt, if a workman deliberately neglects to carry out his work or perform his duty when required to do so with reasonable care has to be held guilty of misconduct or negligence. In the instant case it is alleged by the Management that the

workman acted wilfully assisted, participated or co-operated in commission of alleged theft for which alleged FIR is said to have been lodged. But such alleged misconduct must be proved after holding a legal and proper departmental enquiry and proper and full opportunity was to be given to the workman to prove his innocence. In absence of any such departmental disciplinary enquiry no employee/workman can be terminated by way of punishment. Even in case of a temporary employee or casual labour who has completed more than 240 working days and proper enquiry is must and he cannot be terminated from services by way of punishment summarily.

10. In the instant case admittedly no action against the workman was taken by police on the basis of the alleged letter dated 18-3-94 for lodging FIR. No prosecution was launched against the workman. Even in the alleged show cause notice dated 9-1-95 there was no allegation against the workman regarding his alleged criminal act of theft. The alleged show cause notice was issued on 9-1-95 on the ground of his unauthorised continuous absence since 19-3-94. But the management itself has filed a photo copy of an application dated 7-12-94 i.e. of just before a month of the alleged show cause notice which was given by the workman to the Managing Director of the Management requesting to enlist his name in seniority list. The management has also filed a copy of application dated 3-1-95 given by the workman to the Managing Director alleging that due his illness he could not attend his duty; that he had also given an application with medical certificate to Manager Mr. Khan requesting to permit him to join the duty but he was not permitted. He also requested the Managing Director in the same application dated 3-1-95 to allow him to join his duty. Therefore, it cannot be said that he remained absent without any information for any reasonable excuse. There is another application annexure 'D' dated 10-1-95 given by the workman to the Managing Director of the Management praying to reinstate him in service with full back wages and continue in service although no final order was passed till then and according to management the alleged show cause notice was given just one day before i.e. 9-1-95. It shows that his request, application and representations were not considered by the management and ultimately the management passed the impugned order of termination on 17-1-95 only in hurry without any enquiry which was just after 7 days from the date of giving show cause notice. It also show that he was not afforded proper and sufficient time to explain and show cause and the management acted arbitrarily, illegally and hurriedly in passing the impugned order without holding any enquiry whatsoever. Therefore, I am of the view that the impugned order of termination cannot be legally

sustained and it is liable to be quashed. It is accordingly quashed.

11. On an order of termination being set aside, the normal rule is reinstatement with full back wages. Though there is discretion to refuse reinstatement or full back wages for special and justifiable reasons. However, he demands that the normal rule be departed from, must plead, set forth and prove the special circumstances justifying the departure from the normal rule. A workman whose services have been illegally terminated either by dismissal, discharge or retrenchment, will be entitled to full back wages except to the extent he was gainfully employed during the enforced idleness. The management has adduced no evidence at all to prove that the workman was in some gainful employment after his termination on the other hand the workman has also not adduced any evidence to show that he was earning nothing or doing no work for gain after his termination. Therefore, I feel it just and proper to order his reinstatement with 50% of his backwages from the date of his terminated till he is reinstated in service. He deserves to be paid and reinstate in service by the Management within 30 days after publication of the award in the official gazette failing which the management shall also be liable to pay interest at the rate of 10% per annum. Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 23-7-03.

B. N. PANDEY, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 1 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2473.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैंगनीज और इण्डिया लि० के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 60/87) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-07-03 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-27012/47/85-D-(III)B-आईआर(विविध)]

बी०एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st August, 2003

S.O. 2473.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 60/87) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Manganese Ore India Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30-07-03.

[No. L-27012/47/85-D-(III)B-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR

CASE NO. CGIT/LC/R/60/87

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI R. K. DUBEY

Shri Sevak Ram,
Through Working President,
Bhartiya Mangnese Mazdoor Sangh
Ward No. 14,
Distt. Balaghat.

Applicant

versus

The chairman cum Managing Director,
Maganese Ore India Limited,
3, Mount Road Extension,
Nagpur, Maharashtra

Non-applicant

AWARD

Passed on this 21st day of July-2003

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-27012/47/85-D.III(B) dated 1-5-87 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal.

"Whether the action of the management of Bharveli Manganese Mine of Manganese Ore India Limited, Nagpur is justified in dismissing Shri Sewakram w.e.f. 7-12-84? If not what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The brief facts of this case are that Shri Kankar Manjare formed Krantikari Mazdoor Sangh at Bharveli Mines. This organisation is not yet organised. A meeting was organised on behalf of this organisation by Shri Kankar Munjare and Kishanlal. Kishanlal was chargesheeted by the Bharveli Mines Management. When the Enquiry Officer on 27-6-82 tried to conduct enquiry, he was opposed by the applicant with several persons. Several labours including some women labourers surrounded the Mines Manager and other officials and gheraoed them. The SM and police also reaches the spot. Labourers misbehaved with the Mines Administration. Situation becomes violent. Administration warns an orders the public to leave the place and after that police fired upon the mob. 3 persons died in the incident due to police firing. Applicant was chargesheeted. He was found guilty and later applicant was dismissed from service.

3. Applicant denied all the charges and submitted that he his interested in Union activities. Therefore he was falsely implicated by the management. Sentence passed by the management against him is also very severe. Applicant workman payed that he should be reinstated in service with full back wages and the order of dismissal be declared as void.

4. Non-applicant submitted that applicant takes active part on the day of incident. He enticed the mob. Therefore after proper Departmental Enquiry, he was dismissed from service. This tribunal on 10th Jan 1996 holds that the enquiry conducted against the workman is just, proper and legal. Preliminary Issue No. 1, 2 & 3 is decided in favour of the Non-applicant, Management.

5. At present, Issue No. 4 remains to be decided which is whether the termination/action taken against the workman is justified on the facts of the case?

6. In this respect, I peruse the DE papers, considered the documents and arguments of both the parties. It is not disputed that on the date of incident, 3 persons died due to police firing on Bharveli Mines. DE papers, statements of witnesses are also clear on this point that applicant abetted and enticed the mob to attack upon the management and company property. Thus it is clear that the applicant takes active part in the violent demonstration against the management.

7. It was argued on behalf of the applicant that he along with other workers acquitted by the Sessions Court. Certified copy of the judgement of Ist ASJ Shri B. K. Srivastava is also filed in this case. But the civil law and criminal law are very much different. In criminal law, the guilt of the accused must be proved beyond all reasonable doubts but civil law is only on the basis of probabilities. Conclusions of the civil court including service tribunals rests on the probabilities. Therefore the acquittal of the applicant workman by the Sessions Court has no effect in departmental proceedings or in the proceedings under I.D. Act.

8. As I already pointed out it is proved that applicant takes active participation in the violent demonstration against the management. Therefore his dismissal from service after holding enquiry is proper and fully justified. Dismissal is the proper punishment for such type of workman who participates in violent demonstrations or violent activities against the management. Therefore I hold that the dismissal order by the management of Bharveli Manganese Mines resulting in dismissing applicant Sevak Ram is proper. Hence the statement of claim filed by the applicant is rejected. Both parties should

bear their costs throughout. Advocate fees is Rs. 1000/- if certified.

9. The reference of the Ministry is answered as the action of the management of Bharveli Manganese Mines of MOIL is justified in dismissing Shri Sevak Ram w.e.f. 7-12-84.

R. K. DUBEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2474.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एन. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी./एल.सी./आर./58/92) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-22012/304/91-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2003

S.O. 2474.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/58/92) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of NCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 1-8-2003.

[No. L-22012/304/91-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, JABALPUR

CASE NO. CGIT/LC/R/58/92

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI R.K. DUBEY

Shri Budhiram Vishwakarma
Through Secretary,
MP Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Panchayat
Villa Charonil Kalan,
Post Bedhan,
Distt. Sidhi.

.....Applicant

Versus

The General Manager,
Jayant Project of NCL,
PO Jayant Colliery,
Distt. Sidhi (MP)

.....Non-applicant

AWARD

Passed on this 21st day of July, 2003

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-22012/304/91-IR C II dated 21-3-92 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the The General Manager, Jayant Project of NCL, PO Jayant Colliery, Distt. Sidhi (MP) in dismissing Shri Budhiram Vishwakarma, Turner from company services w.e.f. 6-10-87 is legal and justified? If not what relief is the workman entitled to?"

2. The brief facts of the case are that the applicant Shri Budhiram Vishwakarma worked under the non-applicant as turner, workshop, Jayant Project on 6-3-87, at about 5AM, Security Officer Nakul Rajwar checked 2 pupil and found that both of them carried the different items of the company. One of them was the present applicant Shri Budhiram Vishwakarma. Both of the persons who catch red handed were handed over to the local police. Chargeheet was issued against the workman Budhiram. He found guilty and by the order of the competent authority, he was dismissed from the service.

3. It was submitted by the applicant workman that he made several complaints against the Security Officer Nakul Rajwar. Therefore Security Officer falsely implicated him in the alleged theft case. Applicant denies whole of the allegations and charges and pleadings of the applicants and prayed that his dismissal order be declared as null and void and applicant be put back into the service with back wages.

4. Non-applicant submitted that the applicant caught red handed with stolen property therefore his dismissal from service is proper.

5. On 5-3-2001, this tribunal holds that the Departmental Enquiry conducted against the workman is proper and justified. Therefore at present the only question remains to be decided is that whether the order of the General Manager, Jayant Project resulting in dismissing applicant is proper or not? As I already pointed out this tribunal at present has only to consider the extent of sentence. I peruse the departmental enquiry papers evidence lead by both the parties and all the other relevant documents. It seems that the JMFC Baiden convicted the applicant Budhiram Vishwakarma under Sec. 379 of IPC but applicant acquitted in appeal by the Sessions Court. I also peruse the Judgement of the appellate Court.

6. Industrial Disputes comes under the purview of civil Law. Civil Law is different from criminal law. In criminal law, the guilt must be proved beyond all reasonable doubts but this is not necessary in civil cases. In civil law, case is decided in considering the probabilities. It is not necessary that every point be proved beyond all reasonable doubt. It is also essential to point out the decisions of the criminal court are not binding over the civil court or disciplinary authority. The proceedings and order of the departmental enquiry are different from the proceedings and judgements of the criminal cases. With these observations, I peruse the present case.

7. It is clear from the evidence led by the management that the applicant was found or caught red-handed with stolen property. It was not in the pleadings of the applicant that he owned such property and if he owned such property then it is not necessary for him to carry such property at 5 AM in the morning near the company mines. Applicant pleaded before the tribunal that he made several complaints against the Security Officer but this fact is not pleaded before the Enquiry Officer. Any suggestion of this fact is also not made by the applicant to the Security Officer at the time of his statement. Clearly this fact is after-thought of applicant and this fact is prepared to justify the defence of the applicant. It is clear from the evidence that the applicant was caught red-handed when any workman caught red-handed with official stolen property then the sentence of dismissal is proper. In my view, dismissal order passed by the company authorities against the workman is fully justified and proper in view of the offence committed by the applicant.

8. Therefore that the above mentioned observations, I found that the action taken by the company against the workman is justified and proper. Therefore the statement of claim made by the applicant is rejected. In view of the facts of this case, both parties should bear their costs throughout including Rs. 1000/- as Advocate fees if certified.

9. The Labour Ministry's reference is answered that the action taken by the General Manager, Jayant Project of NCL, Jayant Colliery in dismissing Shri Budhiram Viswakarma from company services is legal and justified.

R. K. DUBEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2475.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डायरेक्टर पोस्टल (एकाउन्ट्स) के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय

सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 179/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-40012/55/99.-आईआर(डीयू)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th Aug, 2003

S.O. 2475.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No 179/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Labour Court, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Director Postal (Accounts) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-8-2003.

[No. L-40012/55/99-IR(DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI B. N. PANDEY

I.D. No.. 179/99

Shri Ashok Kumar
C/o Shri D.C. Jatana,
Secretary General, All India Postal
Accounts Assn., Bijwasan,
New Delhi.

...Workman

Versus

The Director of Accounts (Postal)
Old Secretariat,
Delhi-110054.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-40012/55/99-1.R.(DU) dated 30-7-99 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the action of the management of Director Postal (Accounts) in terminating the services of Shri Ashok Kumar, Casual Labour, is legal and justified? If Not, to what relief is the workman is entitled?"

2. Reference was received in 22-11-99. It was registered and notice to parties was issued for 1-2-2000.

On 1-2-2000 claim was filed and for W.S. it was adjourned to 10-4-2000. On 10-4-2000 W.S. filed and for rejoinder adjourned to 4-7-2000. On 4-7-2000 rejoinder not filed it was adjourned to 29-8-2000. On 29-8-2000 rejoinder was filed and case was adjourned to 7-11-2000 for filing parties documents. On 7-11-2000 case was adjourned to 19-12-2000 for filing of W/documents. On 19-12-2000 and again on 13-2-2001 case was adjourned for filing of W/documents, on 10-4-2001. On 10-4-2001 it was adjourned to 12-6-2001 for filing of M/Affidavit. On 12-6-2001 for filing of management affidavit case was adjourned to 23-8-2001. On 23-8-2001 one affidavit filed by the management and for cross it was adjourned to 22-1-2002. On 22-1-2002 it was adjourned to 18-3-2002 for cross-examination of management witness. On 18-3-2002 for further orders case was adjourned to 1-7-2002. On 1-7-02 and again on 5-7-02 as P.O. was on official tour case was adjourned to 26-11-02 for cross-examination of management witness. On 26-11-2002 due to holding of Lok Adalat case was adjourned to 25-2-2003 for cross of management witness. On 25-2-2003 case was adjourned to 6-5-2003 for cross of management witness. On 6-5-03 as the Ld. Presiding Officer was on leave so the case was adjourned to 30-7-03 for cross-examination of management witness. Today none is present for the workman. It transpires from the order sheet that the workman is not coming for the last several dates. He has also failed to adduce his evidence so for despite repeated opportunity. It appears that he is not interested in prosecuting the case. Hence the case is closed for want of evidence and non-prosecution. No Dispute Award is passed accordingly.

Dated : 30-7-03

B. N. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2476.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 112/89) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-40012/44/88-डी-2(बी)]

बी०एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2003

S.O. 2476.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No 112/89) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Postal Deptt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-8-2003.

[No. L-40012/44/88-D-2 (B)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT
NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : Shri B. N. Pandey

L.D. No. 112/89

Shri Balbir Singh S/o Shri Bhim Singh,
Safai Karamchhari, c/o Delhi Labour Union,
Aggarwal Bhawan, G. T. Road, Tis Hazari,
Delhi-110054. Workman

Versus

The Management of M/s Posts and
Telegraph Department through
the Superintendent,
North Division, Civil Line, Delhi. Management

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-40012/44/88-D. 2(B) dated 23-10-89 has referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the termination of services of Shri Balbir Singh Daily Wager Safai Karamchhari w.e.f. 13-1-87 by the Sr. Superintendent of Post Office, North Division, Civil Lines, Delhi is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman is entitled?"

2. In brief the case of the workman Shri Balbir Singh is that he was taken into the employment as Safai Karamchhari on daily rate basis w.e.f. 15-5-85 and was posted at Ashok Vihar Post Office. He was sponsored by the Employment Exchange; that he worked from 15-5-85 to 3-11-85 when he was transferred on 4-11-85 to Civil Lines Post Office where he worked till 13-1-97. That he was being treated as a daily wager/casual/muster roll worker and was being paid wages as fixed and revised from time to time under the Minimum Wages.

Act while his counter parts who were doing identical work who were treated as a regular employees were paid their salary in the pay scale of Rs. 196-232 with usual allowances admissible under the rules. They were also allowed to enjoy other benefits leave and holidays etc. which were completely denied to the workman. That the services of the workman were terminated w.e.f. 13-1-87 without assigning any valid reason which was wholly illegal, bad and just and mala fide. That the job against which workman was working is of a regular and permanent nature; that after completing 240 days continuous employment the workman acquired status of a permanent employee; that the termination order of the workman was discriminatory because juniors to him were retained in service that no charge sheet, no disciplinary action was initiated or contemplated against the workman; that no notice, no notice pay, no compensation was paid or offered to him before or at the time of termination. That the impugned termination order is violative of Section 25-F, G and H of the I.D. Act, 1947. That the workman is unemployed since the date of his termination, that the termination order is wholly illegal and unjustified and the workman is entitled to be reinstated in service with continuity and full wages and all consequential benefits; that the conciliation proceedings failed before the A.L.C./Conciliation Officer Central. Hence this reference. That the workman is also entitled to costs of these proceeding.

3. The claim of the workman has been contested by the Management-respondent by way of filing a written statement wherein it has been alleged that the workman Balbir Singh was engaged w.e.f. 16-5-85 to 2-11-85 against leave arrangement. That he was engaged as daily wages Safaiwala as a paid substitute w.e.f. 16-5-85. He was rendered surplus w.e.f. 13-1-87 being junior most daily wager safaiwala. Therefore, consequently his termination was done as a compulsion during service. He was given all the facilities admissible to a daily wages Safaiwala Karamchahi; that he was engaged as a paid substitute only against absentee of the regular safaiwalas; that mere completion of 240 days employment does not give status of permanent employee automatically; that no article of constitution was violated; that his services were terminated only on account of his being rendered surplus; that he was junior most daily wager Safaiwala and no compensation was paid to a daily wages staff in case he being surplus; that no violation of any rule was done; that the workman was offered service of paid substitute as and when there in leave vacancy arise but the workman refused, that the claim of the workman deserves to be rejected.

4. The workman also filed his rejoinder to the reply of the management denying contentions of the written

statement and reiterating his earlier versions. The workman filed four documents and his own affidavit in evidence to establish his claim. He was also cross-examined by the other side. On the other hand the management filed affidavit of Shri C.L. Prabhakar Superintendent of Post Offices, Delhi. He was cross-examined by the workman side. They, both the parties, also filed their written arguments.

5. The case was earlier decided on 7-2-97 by Shri Ganpati Sharma, the then Presiding Officer of this Court wherein it was found that the respondent-management was not an 'Industry' within meaning of the I.D. Act. Therefore, the workman could not get the relief claimed. His case could not be decided on merits, hence feeling aggrieved he preferred a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Writ petition was allowed and the order dated 7-2-97 was set aside. Matter was remanded back to this Tribunal for adjudication of the dispute afresh on merits.

6. I have heard learned counsel for both the parties, considered their submissions and perused the file.

7. Admittedly the workman was engaged as daily wager in its employment by the Management w.e.f. 16-5-85 till 13-1-87. It is also not denied by the Management that no notice or notice pay or any amount of compensation was given to him before or at the time of his termination on 13-1-87. There is no dispute that he completed his services as a daily wager for more than 240 days which made him entitled to get rights and protections of the provisions of Section 25-F of the I. D. Act, 1947. The management's witness MW1 has deposed in his affidavit that the workman was engaged as daily wager and his services were utilized as daily wager against absentee/leave/deputation etc., that his services were terminated w.e.f. 13-1-87 as there was no absentee at that time and he was rendered surplus being junior most daily wager safaiwala. The workman has stated in his cross-examination that he was orally told not to come and no written letter was given to him. Thus the alleged termination of the workman amounted to retrenchment which could have been done only after following the mandatory provisions of Section 25-F of the I. D. Act, but admittedly those provisions were not followed by the management, therefore, the retrenchment of the workman without giving him prior notice or payment of any amount in lieu of such notice towards wages for the period of the notice cannot be legally sustained and it is liable to be quashed. After quashing the retrenchment/termination order of the workman I find that the workman is entitled to reinstatement in his service as earlier.

8. Now after reinstatement of the workman in service question of payment of his back wages arises. In

this regard I find that the management witness Shri C.L. Prabhakar MW1 has deposed in his affidavit that during the conciliation proceedings before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, New Delhi on 1-4-88, the department agreed to engage him, (the workman) for 40 days against leave arrangement and he was also offered that he would be engaged if such arrangement occurs but he refused to accept the same and asked that he would accept the demand if he is engaged regularly in future. The workman has also admitted in his cross-examination that he was told before the A.L.C. to resume duty for 20 days but he was told that his services would be dispensed with thereafter. In the written statement it was alleged that the workman was engaged against leave arrangement on daily wages basis. On 13-1-87 he was removed because he became surplus. However, he was offered to work as paid substitute as daily wage safaiwala against leave arrangement but he refused to accept the offer. Section 25E of the I. D. Act, 1947 provides that :

“No compensation shall be paid to a workman who has been laid off—

(i) if he refuses to accept any alternative employment in the same establishment from which he has been laid off or in any other establishment belonging to the same employment and such alternative employment does not call for any special skill or previous experience and can be done by the workman.” So it cannot be termed as forced unemployment or idleness from work in the case of present workman.

In this view of the fact I am of the view that the workman is not entitled to get any back wages after his reinstatement. However, he deserved to be reinstated in the service by the Management within 30 days after publication of this award in gazette. The award is given accordingly.

Dated : 31-7-2003

B. N. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2477.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कैंन्वेन्ट बोर्ड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 171/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-13011/2/98-आईआर(डीयू)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2003

S.O. 2477.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 171/98)

of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cantonment Board and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-8-2003.

[No. L-13011/2/98-IR(DU)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI SURESH CHANDRA PRESIDING
OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT 117/9 HOTEL
KISHOREE BUILDING
SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 171 OF 98

In the matter of dispute between—

General Secretary UP Chawni Board Sikshak
Karamchari Sangh C/o Ravi Pratap Narain Singh,
119/525 Darshan Purwa Kanpur.

AND

Executive Officer, Cantonment
Board Babina, District Jhansi.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide its notification No. L-13011/2/98/IR(DU) dated 7-9-98 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

Whether the action of the management of Cantonment Board Babina is legal and justified in not giving promotion to Sri Ganesh Prasad as Tax Collector? If so to what relief the workman is entitled?

2. It is unnecessary to give full facts of the case as when the case was taken up for hearing on 14-7-03, the workman moved application praying that he is not interested in prosecuting the present dispute as he has sought retirement voluntarily from the service of the management and that the case be closed.

3. In view of above facts and circumstances of the case the tribunal is left with no other option but to decide the reference in negative holding that the workman is not entitled to any relief pursuant to the present reference order.

4. Reference is accordingly answered against the workman.

SURESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2003

का० आ० 2478.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आर्डिनैन्स फैक्ट्री के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी./एल.सी./आर/100/94) को प्रकृति करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल- 14011/2/93-आईआर (डीयू)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2003

S. O. 2478.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/100/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ordnance Factory and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-8-2003.

[No. L-14011/2/93-IR(DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL -CUM-LABOUR
COURT, JABALPUR

CASE NO. CGIT/LC/R/100/94

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI R. K. DUBEY,

The General Secretary,
Ordnance Factory, Khamaria Kamgar Union,
158-Subhash Nagar, Post Khamaria,
Jabalpur.Applicant

Versus

The General Manager,
Ordnance Factory,
Khamaria,
Jabalpur.Non-applicant

AWARD

Passed on this 23rd day of July, 2003

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-14011/2/93-IR(DU) dated 13-7-94 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

“क्या प्रबंधन आर्डिनैन्स फैक्ट्री, जबलपुर (म०प्र०) के प्रबंधकों द्वारा निम्नलिखित कर्मचारों की तृतीय वेतन आयोग के अनुसार एक्सपर्ट क्लासिफिकेशन कमेटी के द्वारा सिफारिशें किये गये संशोधित वेतनमानों को दिनांक 15-10-81 के स्थान पर 1-1-73 से प्रभावी न किये जाने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है। यदि नहीं तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं।”

1. श्री एस० चक्रवर्ती
2. श्री एच० पी० परोहा
3. श्री टी० के० हाजरा
4. श्री कमलकान्त गुप्ता
5. श्री बी० बी० प्रधान
6. श्री एच० पी० रजक
7. श्री दीपसिंह प्ररावी
8. श्री जम्बर खान
9. श्री ए० एम० सिन्हा
10. श्री एम० कृष्णन
11. श्री श्यामलाल यादव
12. श्री किशनलाल सोनी
13. श्री नाशिर अहमद
14. श्री गुलाबसिंह राजपूत
15. श्री राम सिपाही
16. श्री फैज मोहम्मद
17. श्री ए० के० तिवारी
18. श्री एस० विश्वास
19. श्री ए० के० यादव
20. श्री शंकर लाल
21. श्री बी० एल० कटारिया
22. श्री नाथूलाल
23. श्री हरिशंकर पटेल

2. The brief facts of the statement of claim filed by the workman are that the applicant workman are permanent employees of non-applicant at Jabalpur and holding posts of turner, machinist, general fitter etc. After the recommendations made by the 3rd Pay Commission in respect of revised pay scale from 1-1-1973 an expert classification committee was set up to study and evaluate the job context of all the industrial and few specifically non-industrial jobs in defence establishments. ECC recommended the revised scales for the existing grade of Mill Wright, General fitter A,B,C, Tool setter and Turner Grade A, B, C Machinist and Grinder special A, B, C. Management accepted the pay scales proposed by the ECC and gave effect to them only from 16-10-81 instead of from the date of 1-1-73, when the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission was to be brought into effect. It was submitted by the applicants that other staff belonging to the same management i.e. supervisor A Tech. Sr. Planner, Sr. Rate Fixer, Sr. Estimate etc. whose scale was also revised and enhanced by the ECC. Their pay fixed notionally from 1-1-73. Applicants applied for the refixation of their pay scales but their prayer is not accepted. It was also submitted by the applicants that if any official is given the benefits of new pay scale from the date appointed them the pay scales of other officials considered by the same committee also brought into effect from the same date. Due to the

management's action applicants were discriminated and they were not treated equally along with other officials. Management remained adamant and irresponsible for denial of the reasonable and rightful rights of the applicants on the basis of equality. Applicants prayed that at revised pay granted by the order of the ECC be granted to them on 1-1-73 instead from 16-10-81.

3. Non-applicants in their reply admitted that after the recommendations of the 3rd pay commission, ECC was formed. It was submitted by the management that the main reason behind the formation of ECC is to remove the anomalies and ambiguities in the recommendations of the 3rd pay commission. On acceptance of the recommendations of the ECC, the pay scales revised were awarded to the applicants uniformly w.e.f 16-10-81. It was also admitted by the non-applicant that some of the officials whose pay is revised by the ECC were given the benefits of revised pay scales from 1-1-73. It was submitted by the Non-applicant that the higher scale granted to the higher scale categories by the order of the Jabalpur bench of Central Administrative tribunal in the case of D.N. Singh and others, based on compromise formula mutually agreed by both the parties. The management accepted the pay scales recommended by the ECC under similar circumstances. Pay scales of staff Supervisor A, Sr. Planner, Sr. Rate Fixer, Sr. Estimator etc. belonging to the Khamaria management were also revised from 1-1-73. Applicant's case is not similar and they were not highly skilled workers. It was also submitted by the Non-applicant that this application made by only some workers of the OFK, Khamaria but the question concerns with whole of the defence establishment of the Ordnance Factories in India. It was prayed by the Non-applicant that the statement of claim be rejected.

4. The main point for determination in this case is whether the applicants were entitled to the fixation of their new pay scales from 1-1-73 instead of 16-10-81.

5. It is clear from the admission of the non-applicant management that after the recommendations of the 3rd pay commission to clear and remove the anomalies and ambiguities and expert classification committee or ECC were formed. ECC tries to remove the ambiguities and anomalies. It is also clear that due to compromise before that CAT, Jabalpur, some of the officers were granted the benefits of ones pay scale from 1-1-73 instead of 16-10-81. Although it was argued on behalf of the management that the ECC has no right to recommend any date and it is also true, that the pay scales adopted w.e.f 16-10-81 by the order of the President of India after the recommendations of the ECC.

6. When some categories of officials mentioned by the ECC went before the CAT, Jabalpur and due to compromise before the CAT, they received benefits of the new pay scale from 1-1-73, then the same benefits should be granted to all the officials who comes under the purview of ECC. Honorable Supreme Court in M.L. Sharma versus Union of India, and others in SLP (C) No. 9350 of 1996, on

April 7, 1997 held that the benefit of the CAT decision should also be given to the applicants of the writ before Supreme Court.

7. After considering all the documents and arguments, I do not see any reason for the non-grant of benefits to that applicants. One category of the employees received benefits much earlier in comparison to the applicants. Then this is the clear case of discrimination. In my view, the applicants are fully justified to claim their revised pay scales from 1-1-73 instead of 16-10-81 on the same conditions which were the conditions of the officials previously benefited. Order No. 563 of Indian Ordnance and Equipments Factories, OFK, Khamaria dated 23-9-89 and orders No. 7-3-89 are helpful in this respect.

8. Therefore the statement of claim of the workman applicant accepted and it is ordered that the benefits of the recommendation of the ECC granted after 3rd pay commission also granted to the applicants from the date of 1-1-73.

9. Applicants concerned will not be eligible for the payment of arrears of pay and allowances from 1-1-73 to 20-6-1980. All the conditions of the order No. 563 dated 23-9-89 of OFK Khamaria treated as guidelines for the fixation of pay scales and determination of arrears of the pay of applicants. Non-applicant also bear the cost of applicant before the tribunal including Advocate fees which is fixed as Rs. 15000/- if certified.

10. The question of the Labour Ministry is answered that the action of the management or Ordnance Factory, Jabalpur in not granting the revised pay scales recommended by the ECC on the basis of 3rd pay commission from the date 1-1-73 is not justified and all the workman entitled the benefits of the ECC from 1-1-73 instead of 15-10-81.

R.K. DUDEY, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2003

का० आ० 2479.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हाई एक्सप्लोसिव फैक्ट्री के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, पुणे के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल- 14012/61/2001-आई आर (डीयू)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2003

S. O. 2479.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Pune as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management High explosive Factory and their workman.

which was received by the Central Government on 5-8-2003.

[No. L-14012/61/2001-IR(DU)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J.L. DESHPANDE
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT PUNE

Reference (IT) No. 5/2002

Between

High Implosive Factory,
Khadki,
Pune.

..... First Party

And

Shri, Raffiq Sayyed,
1309, Bhawani Peth,
Pune-411002.

..... Second Party

In the matter of : Termination/ Compulsory Retirement.

Coram: SHRI J.L. DESHPANDE, Industrial Tribunal, Pune.

Appearances: Shri, Kalbhor, Advocate for the First Party.

Shri. Satpute, Advocate for the Second
Party

AWARD

This is a reference for Awarded by the Desk Officer Commissioner under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. The Second Party Union has not filed statement of claim. The demands are thus, not substantiated. Hence, the reference is disposed off demands being not substantiated.

3. Award accordingly.

Pune. J.L. DESHPANDE, Industrial Tribunal

Dated: 5th July, 2003.

नई दिल्ली, 6 अगस्त, 2003

का० आ० 2480.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं० 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल- 40012/260/94-आई आर (डीयू)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th August, 2003

S. O. 2480.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 14/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-8-2003.

[No. L-40012/260/94-IR(DU)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

PRESENT : SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 14 of 1996

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of Chief General Manager, Telecom Bihar Telecom Circle and their workman

Appearances

On behalf of the workman : Shri R.C. Sinha Advocate.

On behalf of the Employers : D.K. Verma Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Post

Dated, Dhanbad, the 18th July, 2003.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-40012/260/94/I.R dated 26-2-96 :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of the Chief General Manager Telecom, Bihar Telecom Circle in terminating the services of Shri Bijendra Kumar Das is justified and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by him in brief is as follows:—

The concerned workman submitted that he was appointed as Motor Pump Operator at 38 Harding Road, Patna at a salary of Rs. 1500/-P.M. from 2-12-92 by the Chief General Manager of the management vide letter dt. 1-12-92. He submitted that he was in service as Motor pumpmen from 2-12-92 to 15-3-94. On 16-3-94 management terminated his service vide order No. B&A Ruling/Cojnt/94/12 dt. 16-3-94 without assigning any reason though he

worked continuously for more than 240 days in a year during the period of his service arbitrarily, illegally and violating the principle of natural justice. He alleged that after his termination from service management engaged another workman for the said post and at present he is working as motor pumpman. Accordingly he raised industrial dispute before the ALC(C) Patna for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

3. Points for decision in this reference are :—

“whether the action of the management of the Chief General Manager, Telecom, Bihar Telecom Circle in terminating the services of Shri Bijendra Kumar Das is justified and legal ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

FINDING WITH REASONS

4. It transpires from the record that neither the management submitted any W.S.-Cum-rejoinder nor they appeared while the case was taken up for final hearing. Accordingly the case was taken up for ex parte hearing. Concerned workman in order to substantiate his claim examined himself as witness. From his evidence it transpires that he got his appointment as motor pump operator on 2-12-92. On the basis of appointment letter issued by the management. He disclosed that the management without giving any notice and also without assigning any reason terminated him from his service illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice. As per his claim he worked from 2-12-92 to 15-3-94 continuously and more than 240 days in a year. He also disclosed that the job which he performed was permanent in nature and accordingly, there was no justification to terminate him from his service particularly when there was no specific reason behind the same. He further disclosed that after termination the management engaged another workman in his place who is now performing his duties as motor pumpman. The concerned workman during his evidence relied on the appointment letter marked as Ext. W-1 on the basis of which he was engaged as motor pumpman.

5. It is seen from the order that engagement of Pump Operator was on contract basis w.e.f 2-12-92 till further order and his duty hours was from 6.00 A.m. to 10 A.M. and from 16 P.M. to 20 P.M. The concerned workman also in course of his evidence relied on another office order marked as Ext. W-3 by which the chief G.M. Telecom, Patna requested for appointment of another motor pump man for smooth operation of the pump house. From office order marked as Ext. W-4 it transpires that the service of the concerned workman was terminated with effect from 16-3-94 with the observation “as the engagement of casual labour is completely banned the DGM(A) desires that the engagement of casual labour on contract basis, if any is to be terminated with effect from 16-3-94.” The certificate issued by the management relating to work done by the concerned workman shows that since the date of his

appointment he discharged his duties continuously till the date of his termination from service. It speaks clearly that he worked continuously for more than 240 days in a year. The reason for termination of the service of the concerned workman was about ban on engagement of any casual worker. The management in spite of getting scope has failed to produce any order to show from which period the said order for banning on engagement of casual worker, came into effect. The specific allegation of the workman is that after his termination management engaged another workman who is operating the pump house. Nature of job to operate pump machine in a pump house definitely is to be considered as permanent in nature. It is seen that the chief G.M. Telecom patna requested for providing another pump operator (Ext. W/3) for smooth running of the pump house. Operator of pump machine in a pumphouse requires skill and experience and as such there is reason to believe that such work could not be done by a casual worker. The appointment letter marked as Ext. W/5 does not expose anything to show that the concerned workman was engaged as casual worker. On the contrary it speaks clearly that he was engaged as operator on contract basis. In every contract there must be an agreement and it should be for a specific period. No paper on the part of the management is forthcoming to show that on the basis of any agreement the concerned workman was engaged as pump operator. As no time limit of the contract was mentioned in the order there is scope to say that the management taking the helplessness of the poor workman used the term contract on the letter of appointment so that they can terminate him without showing any reason. Accordingly in absence to hold that the service of the concerned workman as pump operator under the management was either a contractual service or he was engaged as casual worker. It is seen that the concerned workman worked for more than 240 days continuously in one calendar year during the period of his service. Their Lordships in the decisions reported in 2001 Lab I.C 2220 observed clearly that termination of service without complying provision of section 25F is improper and he is entitled for reinstatement if it is found that the concerned workman worked for more than 240 days in a year. Their Lordships of Hon'ble Delhi High Court as well as Gujrat High Court also observed the same view and the decision to that effect were reported in 2001 Lab IC 2243 and 2000 Lab I.C 1546. As such there is sufficient scope to say that the management arbitrarily, illegally and violating the principle of natural justice terminated the services of the concerned workman and for which he is entitled to get relief in view of his prayer.

In the result, the following Award is rendered:—

The action of the management of the Chief General Manager, telecom, Bihar Telecom Circle in terminating the services of Shri Bijendra Kumar Das is not justified and legal. Consequently the concerned workman is entitled to get reinstatement in his service without any back wages.

Management is directed to reinstate the concerned workman within three months from the date of publication of the award in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

B.BISWAS, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 6 अगस्त, 2003

का. आ. 2481.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नेहरू साइंस सेंटर के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं० II मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जा.आई.टी-2/104 ऑफ 2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल- 42012/177/2000-आई आर (डीयू)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th August, 2003

S. O. 2481.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/104 of 2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. II, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Nehru Science Centre and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-8-2003.

[No. L-42012/177/2000-IR(DU)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.2 MUMBAI

PRESENT

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/104 of 2000

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE
MANAGEMENT OF NEHRU SCIENCE CENTRE

The Director,
Nehru Science Centre,
National Council of Science Museums,
Dr. E. Moses Road, Worli,
Mumbai- 400018.

V/s

Their Workmen

Shri G.K. Maliye,
1/53, Nagin Nagar,
Sitaram Jadhav marg,
Lower Parel,
Mumbai-400013.

APPEARANCES:—

For the Employer : Mr. B.G. Goyal &
Ms. Shilpa Bhatia,
Advocates.

For the Workman : Mr. M.B. Anchan,
Advocate.

Mumbai, dated 22nd May, 2003.

AWARD PART-I

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its order No. L-42012/177/2000/IR(DU) dated 31-10-2000 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

Whether the action of the management of Nehru Science Centre in terminating Shri G.K. Maliye from the post of Technician B and on appeal reducing the punishment of compulsory retirement w.e.f 22-2-2000 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief Shri G.K. Maliye is entitled?

2. Workman Maliye was appointed as Painter Technician in Nehru Science Centre, Worli Mumbai, in the year 1982. By Claim Statement (Exhibit-7) workman averred that the management was suspecting him and prejudiced against him when the employees of the Centre started forming the Trade Union in the year 1990, and that consequently, with vindictive attitude due to union activities management had transferred the employees Kelkar and Khandvilkar. It is pleaded that through workman past record was clean and unblemished, due to his union activities he was transferred to Bhopal by the order dated 21-6-1990 and that the same being malafide he did not joint therefore, the management issued him charge-sheet dated 27-11-1997. It is contended that the inquiry was held on the baseless charges and that charge-sheet was issued to the workman under rule-14 of the CCS (CCA) rules, 1965. He was not a Government Servant, and therefore, governed by the provisions of the Model Standing Orders, and therefore, the inquiry under the CCS (CCA) Rules is invalid. It is contended inquiry was not fair in as much as workman was not given copies of documents listed in the charge-sheet, therefore, he could not prepare his defence statement properly, he was not given opportunity to see the documents and prepare the cross-examination of the management witnesses. It is contended though the charges levelled against the workman were complicated he was not allowed to take assistance of legal practitioner. It is contended workman was not knowing English, and therefore, he had requested for a Marathi version of the charge-sheet, however, that was not given, inquiry was not held in his presence and that his signatures were taken, on the proceedings already recorded, he was not paid subsistence allowance thereby he was handicapped. It is

pleaded Inquiry Officer intervened in between and put leading question to the witnesses and that the procedure followed by the Inquiry Officer was erroneous. Consequently, it is pleaded, inquiry was against the principles of Natural Justice. It is averred that the workman did not participate in the demonstration alleged to be held on 26-7-1990, however, the Inquiry Officer in his findings observed that workman was there in the demonstration. It is contended workman was not relieved, inquiry Officer held that workman by not reporting at Bhopal disobeyed the orders of the superiors, therefore, according to workman findings being not based on record and the evidence, are perverse and for all these reasons, it is pleaded, inquiry was conducted against the Principles of Natural Justice and fair play. It is contended based on the erroneous findings of the Inquiry Officer dated 11-10-1999, the Disciplinary Authority removed the workman from service w.e.f. 22-2-2000, however, the Appellate Authority in appeal, by the order dated 3-5-2002 modified the order of removal to compulsory retirement.

3. Management Nehru Science Centre resisted the claim of workman by filing written Statement (Exhibit-8) contending that the reference is bad for non-joinder of necessary party the Appellate Authority i.e. Director General, National Council of Science Museum (NCSM). It is contended that the workman governed under the CCS (Conduct) rules have been adopted by NCSM as the service condition. He was transferable to any of the centres and that by the order dated 21-6-1990 workman was transferred to Bhopal, however, he did not report there though sufficient time given. It is pleaded workman instead reporting approached the A.L.C. (C), State Industrial Tribunal and the Court and that at his instance 100 persons made violent demonstration at the campus of NSC Mumbai on 26-7-1990 and that violent mob forced in to the conference room and manhandled Shri Chakraborti, the then Director, holding out in the open causing in the process physical injuries to him. It is pleaded for non-reporting to Bhopal as per the transfer order dated 21-6-1990 workman committed willful insubordination and that remaining absent, displayed lack of devotion to duty, behaving in a manner unbecoming of a Civil Servant and that by abetting political demonstration by disrupting in the normal functioning of the centre misbehaved and that by providing false information, failed to maintain absolute integrity and thereby violated Rule-31 of Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules 1964 adopted by the Council and for all these allegations charge-sheet was issued to the workman on 27-11-1997. It is pleaded that workman replied the said charge-sheet vide letter dated 2-12-1997 which was found unsatisfactory, and therefore, domestic inquiry was instituted. It is contended Inquiry Officer giving sufficient opportunity recorded the findings by the report dated 11-10-1999 and holding the workman guilty based on the report the Disciplinary Authority imposed punishment of removal of workman from service, however,

the Appellate Authority on purely humanitarian considerations reduced the punishment to compulsory retirement with pension, gratuity and other retiral benefits w.e.f. 22-2-2000. Management denied that for Union activities workman was victimised and that he was transferred with malafide intention. It is further denied that workman was not supplied copies of documents and that procedure was not properly followed. Management further denied that findings recorded were not based on evidence and documents on record therefore perverse. According to the management since workman was not suspended question of giving any assistance allowance does not arise and as he had not reported for work at Bhopal he was not entitled to any wages. It is pleaded that workman was governed by the provisions of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules 1965 and Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules 1964 as adopted by NCSM. It is contended that proceedings were explained to the workman in Marathi by Mr. S. P. Luman, then Stores and Purchase Officer of the Centre, therefore, according to the management, domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was as per the Principles of Natural Justice and fair play and therefore does not vitiate.

4. By Rejoinder (Exhibit-9) workman reiterated the recitals in the Statement of Claim denying the averments in the Written Statement.

5. On the basis of the pleadings following preliminary issues were framed at Exhibit-10 and in that context workman Maliye filed affidavit in lieu of Examination-in-Chief (Exhibit-14) and closed oral evidence vide purshis (Exhibit-20). In rebuttal, management Nehru Science Centre filed affidavit of Administrative Officer Mr. Das (Exhibit-22) and the management closed its evidence orally on 9-12-02.

6. Workman filed written submissions (Exhibit-25) and the management Exhibit-27 with copies of rulings (Exhibit-28). On perusing the record as a whole and the written submissions, I record my findings on the issues for the reasons mentioned below :

Issue	Findings
1. Whether the domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was as per the Principles of Natural Justice?	No.
2. Whether the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse?	Yes.

REASONS

7. According to the workman Maliye, inquiry conducted against him was not fair in as much as charge-sheet was issued to him under rules-14 of the CCS(CCA) Rules, 1965, however, he was not a Government Servant and he being an employee of Nehru Science Centre, an autonomous body, was an industrial employee and as no Disciplinary Rules framed for NSC Mumbai, he was

governed by the provisions of the Model Standing Orders applicable to the Industrial employees. It is his further contention that he was not given copies of the documents listed in the charge-sheet, therefore, he could not prepare his defence properly. His third contention is that he was not given opportunity to study the documents and prepare for cross-examination. His fourth contention is that though charges were complicated he was not allowed to take assistance of a legal practitioner and fifth is that charge-sheet issued to him was in English, however, he does not know English, he had requested for a Marathi version of the charge-sheet but was not supplied, the sixth ground he had taken is that inquiry was not done in his presence and that proceedings were not recorded properly, the seventh ground is that he was not paid any wages/subsistence allowance thereby he was handicapped, the further ground he had taken is that Inquiry Officer was biased that the entire exercise of the management in holding the inquiry was vindictive he being the union activist. Management denied the same contending that inquiry was fair and proper.

8. Their Lordships of the Apex Court in *Sur Enamel and Stamping Works V/s. their workmen* 1963 II LLJ SCC pg. 367, ruled that enquiry cannot be said to have been properly held unless :

- (1) the employee proceeded against has been informed clearly of the charges levelled against him;
- (2) the witnesses are examined-ordinarily in the presence of the employee in respect of the charges;
- (3) the employee is given a fair opportunity to cross examine the witnesses;
- (4) he is given a fair opportunity to examine witnesses including himself in his defence if he so wishes on any relevant matter; and
- (5) the Inquiry Officer records his findings with reasons for the same in his report.

9. So far the charges are concerned according to workman those were baseless therefore inquiry vitiate. On plain reading of the inquiry proceedings filed with list (Exhibit-11) all the four charges have been clearly depicted and that the same are not vague and unambiguous.

10. In so far as recording of proceedings is concerned, workman admits that he had participated in the inquiry and that he had refused to sign the inquiry proceedings on 3rd March 1998. On perusal of the inquiry proceedings it is seen, inquiry was fixed on 3rd March 1998 but workman had waked out and that on 25-6-1998, he had asked 15 days time and that he had refused that day to sign the inquiry proceedings. On 1st July 1998 he had not participated in the inquiry and that on 28-11-1998 he did

participate in the inquiry and it was ended. Documents filed with list (Exhibit-12) clearly pointed out on the proceedings and that he had participated in the inquiry, therefore, hardly lie in his mouth that he was not given opportunity to defend his case. About non-payment of subsistence allowance, it is clearly seen from the record that the workman was not suspended pending the inquiry, therefore, question of payment of subsistence allowance does not arise.

11. The main grievance of the workman is that he does not know English whereas charge-sheet was issued to him in English and that proceedings were recorded in English, therefore, he could not prepare himself. On perusal of the inquiry proceedings it is seen entire correspondence was in English, Charge-sheet was in English, Statements were recorded in English. So far language is concerned, according to the management, Mr. Mulani was appointed as the translator but nothing to show he had explained to workman in marathi. It is relevant that the procedure is required to be explained and understood by the delinquent. If the allegations are denied by the delinquent, the burden of proving the truth of those allegations is on the management. Their Lordships in *Abujam Amuba Singh V/s. State of Manipur* 2000 LAB IC 498 observed :

"Further the Supreme Court pointed out that in an enquiry where the department is represented by a Presenting Officer, it would be the duty of the delinquent Officer, more particularly where a Class IV Government Servant whose educational equipment is such as would lead to an inference that he may not be aware of technical rules prescribed for holding inquiry, that he is entitled to be defended by another Government servant of his choice. If the Government servant declined to avail of the opportunity the inquiry would be proceed. But if the delinquent officer is not informed of his right and an over-all view of the joint inquiry of the delinquent and his superior officer shows that the delinquent Government Servant was as a comparative disadvantage compared to the disciplinary authority represented by the Presenting Officer and a superior officer, co-delinquent, is also represented by an officer of his choice to defend him, the absence of any one to assist such a Government servant belonging to the lower echelons of service would unless it is shown that he had not suffered any prejudice, vitiate the enquiry. Infact, justice and fairplay demand that where in a disciplinary proceeding the department is represented by a Presenting Officer, it would be incumbent upon he disciplinary authority while making appointment of a Presenting Officer to appear on his behalf simultaneously to inform the delinquent of the fact of appointment and the right of the delinquent

to take help of another Government Servant before the commencement of inquiry. At any rate the Inquiry Officer at least must enquire from the delinquent officer whether he would like to engage anyone from the department to defend him and when the delinquent is a Govt. servant belonging to the lower echelons of service, he would further to be informed that he is entitled under the relevant rules to seek assistance of another Government servant belonging to department to represent him. If after this information is conveyed to the delinquent Government servant, he still chooses to proceed with the inquiry without obtaining assistance, one can say there is substantial compliance with the rules. That is what has happened in this particular case. The petitioner herein studied only up to Class VIII and that too also in Manipuri Language and the inquiry was conducted by the authority in English. So, it can be very well seen that the petitioner suffered prejudice on this ground also.

In the light of the observation as above, there is substance in the contention of workman that since he does not know English he did not understand the proceedings and thereby prejudice had caused to him."

12. So far non-supply of documents, workman in his cross-examination para 19 clearly admits that he had received the documents (Exhibit-11) however according to him, those were received when inquiry was abruptly completed on 5-9-1998. Inquiry was admittedly actually commenced from March 1998 on the incident of transfer of the year 1990 and that the documents were received by him on 5-9-1998 i.e. during the inquiry proceedings. Charge-sheet is dated 27-11-1997, inquiry was commenced on 27-1-1998 and on perusal of the documents filed with list (Exhibit-11), it is seen, copies were actually given and received by workman in the month of September '98, that means, relevant documents were not supplied to the workman along with the charge-sheet thereby prejudice was apparently caused to him.

13. It is significant to note that inquiry was initiated against the workman mainly on the ground that he did not report to duty at Bhopal as clearly seen from the evidence of management Administrative Officer Mr. Das, as per the transfer order dated 21-6-1990 thereby he had committed willful insubordination. According to workman he was transferred to Bhopal by the order dated 21-6-1990 which was mala fide as he was so transferred, due to his union activities. According to him he was not relieved, therefore, question of reporting at Bhopal does not arise but still alleged against him that by not reporting to transfer place at Bhopal, he had disobeyed the order of superiors and thereby committed willful insubordination unbecoming of a Council servant violating Rule-3 of Central Civil Service

(Conduct) Rules 1964. The Inquiry Officer in his report dated 11-10-1999 held that, that charge has been proved. However on perusal of the documents filed with list (Exhibit-11) it is pertinent to note that transfer order dated 21-6-1990, reply letter of the management in respect of the transfer order dated 28-6-1990, office memorandum dated 4-9-1990, 15-10-1990 and the correspondence in respect of the transfer order of the year 1992 all were actually given and received by the workman on fine afternoon of 5-9-1998. When workman had received transfer order mentioning therein his relieving on 5-9-1998 hardly lie in the mouth of management that he had not reported to duty as alleged and thereby committed willful insubordination. The Learned Counsel Mr. Anchan for the workman submits that inquiry was initiated to find the workman guilty so as to oust him from employment and from the union activities, therefore, the fact that the workman was given all documents including the order of transfer actually on 5-9-98 the findings are totally perverse. 'Perversity' is that when the findings are such which no reasonable person would have arrived at on the basis of material before him as pointed out by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Central Bank of India V/s. Prakashchand Jain reported in 1969 II LLJ 877. The findings of the Inquiry Officer that workman committed misconduct is thus not based on the evidence on record, and therefore, apparently perverse.

14. No tailor made system is to be adopted for domestic inquiry and that strict and sophisticated rules of evidence under the Evidence Act may not apply to all materials which are logically probative for a prudent mind are permissible as held in State of Haryana and Anr. V/s. Ratan Singh AIR 1977 SC pg. 151. It must be seen that principles of natural justice have been followed. Workman's contention is that he did not understand the questions asked in the inquiry as those were asked in English. The very exercise of inquiry is to bring the facts before the competent authority. The use of English language in a domestic inquiry when the workman does not know English, should have been avoided and discouraged otherwise inquiry would be an empty formality and its validity open to grave doubt for which reliance can be had to the decision of Bombay High Court in Kumar Ram Nandan V/s. M/s. Fluid Power (P) Ltd. & Ors. 1987 II CLR pg. 269. Thus, apparently prejudice had caused to workman thereby enquiry vitiates.

15. The fact that Inquiry Officer recorded the findings on willful insubordination of orders when the transfer order dated 21-6-90 was actually received by workman on 5-9-98 itself lose the very purpose of inquiry. There is no dispute that departmental inquiry is a quasi judicial one, There is a charge and a denial followed by the inquiry on which evidence is to be led and assessment of the material before conclusion is reached. These facts do make the matter quasi-judicial and attract the principles of Natural justice. The object of the principles of natural justice is to ensure that

justice is done. The interest of justice equally demands that the guilty should be punished and that technicalities and irregularities which do not occasion failure of justice are not followed to defeat the ends of justice. Principles of Natural Justice are but the means to achieve the ends of justice. They cannot be perverted to achieve the very opposite and which would be a counter productive exercise.

16. As stated above, according to administrative officer Mr. Das, since workman did not join at the transfer place charge-sheet was given. It is to be noted that workman was transferred in the year 1990 and his cause was enquired in the year 1997. The Learned Counsel Mr. Anchan at this juncture submits that this itself smells on the intention of the management. The question whether in a given case principles of natural justice are violated or not to be found out on consideration as to whether the procedure adopted by the appropriate authority is in accordance with law and whether the authority has acted in good faith. Whether prejudice is caused to the workman is to be looked at from the angle of justice or of natural justice for which reliance can be had to Hon'ble Supreme Court in *State Bank of Patiala V/s. S.K. Sharma* 1996 II CLR pg. 29. If looked the record as a whole in the light of the decisions supra, hardly can be said that inquiry was conducted as per the principle of natural justice and fair play and that the findings are not perverse. Consequently, inquiry as a whole vitiates.

17. Since inquiry vitiates, in view of the pleadings in para 2(s) (Exhibit-8) to the effect that in the event inquiry is held vitiated, the management be given opportunity to lead evidence to justify its action, going through the settled legal position I find proper to give opportunity to the management of justify its action. issues Nos. 1 and 2 are, therefore, answered accordingly and hence the order :

ORDER

The domestic inquiry conducted against the workman is not as per the Principles of Natural Justice.

The findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse.

Management is allowed to lead evidence to justify its action.

S.N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2482.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कॉलेज ऑफ मिलिट्री इंजीनियरिंग के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं० I मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी.-1/41 ऑफ 1994) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-14012/43/93-आई आर (डीयू)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th August, 2003

S.O. 2482.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-1/41 of 1994) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. I, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of College of Military Engineering and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-8-2003.

[No. L-14012/43/93-IR(DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, MUMBAI

PRESENT

SHRI JUSTICE S. C. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-41/1994

Parties :

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE
MANAGEMENT OF COLLEGE OF MILITARY
ENGINEERING, DAPODI

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

APPEARANCES :—

For the Management : Mr. B.M. Masurkar, Adv.

For the Workman : Mr. Ranganathan, Adv.

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, dated the 29th day of July, 2003

AWARD

1. This is a reference made by the Central Government under clause (d) of Sub-section 1 and Sub-section 2-A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act for short) for adjudicating the industrial dispute between Shankar Kamble (the workman for short) and Commandant College of Engineering (the Employer for short). The terms of the reference are given in the Schedule are as follows :

Whether the action of employer i.e. Commandant, College of Military Engineering, Dapodi, Pune in terminating the services of Shri Shankar Kamble, Casual labour is proper, legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled for ?

2. The facts of the case are as follows :

The workman (since deceased) in his Statement of claim asserted that he was a casual labourer (re-designated as Unskilled Mazdoor) in the College of Military Engineering, Dapodi, Pune from 01-5-1963. His pay scale was as applicable to the Government employees. Initial appointment was for three months. But he was continued in service till 01-5-1989. The workman claimed that his

services were terminated on 06-9-1989 w.e.f. 01-5-1989 on false grounds that (i) he was over age at the time (ii) He did not come through the Employment Exchange. It was claimed that the reasons given for his dismissal were contrary to the instruction of the Central Government. The Government of India had deemed regularization the workman who were employed as casual labourer without the recommendation of Employment Exchange on 24-12-1973. There was another order of the Central Government that persons who were over aged should also be regularized. It was stated in the Statement of claim, that since the workman did not know his date of Birth, he was required to submit himself for Medical examination, at Sasoon General Hospital. According to Certificate of the Medical Doctor his age was 54 years on 06-12-1988. According to the workman in normal sense he would have retired in the year 1994. i.e. 60 years which was age of retirement for an industrial worker. The workman claimed that he be treated in service with effect from 01-6-1989. He stated that he had raised an industrial dispute before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner. It failed, consequently, the workman stated that he had filed an application before the Administrative Tribunal. The Administrative Tribunal passed order dated 30-5-1994 (marked Annexure W 21). He claimed that an award be passed for his reinstatement, regularization of service and payment of pay and allowance from 01-6-1989 till date of reinstatement or superannuation whichever is earlier. The workman expired on 10-3-1994 during the pendency of this reference. His legal representatives (i) Widow Hazarbare Shankar Kamble (ii) Son Shivaji Shankar Kamble (iii) Married daughter Chhaya Prahlad Bhonsle (iv) Son Mahendra Shankar Kamble were substituted. They have filed a separate Statement of Claim but the contents of the Statement of Claim are not materially different. There are only consequential changes due to death. The substance of the claim has not much changed.

3. In his written statement the employer inter alia pleaded that the College of Military Engineering College was not an industry. It as a category Training Establishment Indian Army. It was stated that workman was employed in the year 1966. He was not workman within the meaning of 2(s) of the Act. The workman submitted his representation after 3½ before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner on 29-1-1993. It was stated that workman could not be regularized as he was over aged. It was deemed that the instructions issued on 12th Feb. 1975 were applicable to the workman. The workman could not claim benefit of letters dated 08-4-1991 as he was not in service. It was stated that the workman's services were not illegally terminated. This is not a case of retrenchment in violation of section 25F of the Act. The workman also filed a rejoinder but it is necessary to refer to it.

The following issues were framed by Justice R.S. Verma :

- (i) Whether the College of Military Engineering is an industry and employee Shankar Kamble

was workman within the meaning of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act ?

- (ii) Whether Shankar Kamble remained in continuous employment of the College of Military Engineering till 31-5-1985 and his services were illegally terminated ?
 - (iii) Whether Shankar Kamble was entitled to be regularized in service ?
 - (iv) To what relief are the legal heirs of Shankar Kamble are entitled to ?
5. Thereafter, the legal representatives of the workman filed two affidavits for contesting the case on merits (i) B. Y. Kadam (ii) T. R. Krishnan. They were cross examined. Thereafter the employer filed affidavit of Lt. Colonel Vijay Kapur. He was cross-examined.
 6. Thereafter, case was heard for passing the award.
 7. It is necessary to consider issue No. 1. It consists of two parts. The first part is (a) Whether the College of Military Engineering is an industry. (b) Whether the workman is covered by definition of workman as given in section 2(s) of the Act ?
 8. The para (a) of issue No. 1 is now being considered hereinafter. It cannot be disputed that the College of Military Engineering is an Army Establishment. Lieutenant Colonel Vijay Kapoor has stated in his affidavit that it is category A training Establishment of Indian Army. The functions of this college is given in Exhibit 9 (referred to annexure K in the affidavit). A study of that document shall reveal that its trains (i) Officers (ii) Junior Commissioned Officers (iii) equivalent civilians. It imparts training Corps of Engineers as given in paragraph 36 (a) to (k). The Officers are trained in Engineering subject to attain the standards equivalent to bachelor of Engineering degree and to non-commissioned Officers to the equivalent diploma courses in Engineering. Both officers and N.C.O. are given training in combat Engineering including techniques of camouflaging, etc. To selected Officers it is also gives post graduate training. The other officers of armed and services are also given training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. They are also given training in courses necessary for warfare. Apart from army the college trainees form the Navy, Airforce,

Para Military forces and other establishment. The same training which is given to army personnel like strategic camonflage technique Bomb desposat etc. It also train Officers and ICO/NCO from friendly countries. It also carries on certain advisory projects. It is also clear from this document that it is duty of the Commandant to see that the training imparted is in accordance with "the general policy laid down by Army Head quarters and the instructions are based on publication approved by Army Head quarters."

9. It is apparent that the college of Military Engineering is an establishment of Army. The core aim of the establishment is to impart training to officer and Junior Commissioned Officers of Corps of Engineers and Corps of other Armed services like signals, Mechanical etc. It also trains selected personnel of Navy, Airforce, paramilitary force and civilians. The emphasis is on engineering relevant to practical training which is utilized by Army for either for combat purposes or others. It is run by the Army. There is support to affidavit of Lt. Col. Kapoor from Exhibit M 10.
10. In the opinion of this tribunal the employer is right in contending that defence is sovereign function of the State and the College is established for imparting training useful for military purpose. The main beneficiary of the College of Engineering appears to be the Corps of Engineers which is a wing of Engineering services of the army. However it is clear that the Military Engineering College is the college of the Army mainly for the Army and it is run by the Army. Such college cannot be dissociated with the sovereign functions of the State. i.e. defence of the realm ? The training imparted is from the point of view of defence. Therefore, the considerations regarding "education" while over-ruling the case of University of Delhi is paragraph 89 to paragraph 101 in the case Bangalore Water Supply and Sewage Board vs. Rajjappa 1978 SCC (LS) 15 do not apply. In the opinion of this tribunal, the object of College of Military Training College is mainly to impart training to army personnel. It is not an economic adventure taken up by the Union of India. There is nothing on record to show that there was any servable unit of Industry run by the College of Military Engineering where the workman was

employed. In view of this matter this tribunal holds it has not been established in this case that College of Military Engineering is an industry.

11. The conclusion of this tribunal is supported by the decision of this tribunal is supported by the decision Supreme Court in the case of Physical Research Laboratory vs. K.G. Sharma 1997 Lab IC 1912. In that case it was pointed out that although generally speaking the Bangalore Water Supply (supra) case held that research institute run without profit could be held to be covered by sections 2 (J) of the Act, the space research would be exempted. The reason was that knowledge acquired from space research was not intended for sale. In the case of P. Jois vs. Director of Central Institute of Fisheries 1986 Lab IC 1564, a learned single Judge held that Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering was imparting personnel in deep sea fishing and allied operations but not for research. It was not an industry. The learned single Judge appears to have relied on the following observations of Supreme Court in paragraph 142(b) in the case of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewage Board :

"A restricted category of professions, clubs, co-operatives and even gurukulas and little research labs, may qualify for exemption if, in simple ventures, substantially and going by the dominant nature criterion, substantively no employees are entertained but in minimal mattes, marginal employees are hired without destroying the non-employee character of the unit."

12. For all the aforesaid reason, this tribunal holds that the College of Military Engineering is not an industry. It is not necessary to decide if the workman is covered by section 2(S) of the Act. It is obvious that no useful purpose shall be served by deciding Issues No. 2, 3 and 4.
13. The reference aforesaid is answered by stating that the College of Military Engineering Dapadi Pune, is not covered by section 2(J) of the Act. The reference, therefore, is not maintainable as this tribunal cannot decide a dispute which is not covered by the Act.

S. C. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 अगस्त, 2003

AWARD

का०आ० 2483.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ त्रेवन्कोर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण अलापुजा के पंचाट [संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. नं. 105/00 (सी)] को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/144/2000-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th August, 2003

S.O. 2483.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award [I.D. No. 105/00 (C)] of the Industrial Tribunal, Alappuzha now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Travancore and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-8-2003.

[No. L-12012/144/2000-IR(B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL :
ALAPPUZHA

(Dated this the 10th day of July, 2003)

PRESENT:

SHRI K. KANAKACHANADRAN
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

I.D. No. 105/00(C)

BETWEEN

The Assistant General Manager, State Bank of
Travancore, Zonal Office, Panampilly Avenue, Kochi
(Kerala) 682 015

AND

The workman of the above concern Sri. K. Anandan,
S/o Kochukuttan, Puthenkandathil, Thamallakkal, P.O.
Haripad, Allappuzha Dist.

REPRESENTATIONS:

Sri Cheriyan Kuruvilla,
Advocate, Alappuzha ... For Management

M/s. H. B. Shenoy and
Ashok B. Shenoy,
Advocates,
Ernakulam ... For Workman

The Government of India by a reference order No. L-12012/144/2000-IR(B-I) dated 30-8-2000 had referred the following issues for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Travancore in relation to their Haripad Branch in terminating the services of Sri. K. Anandan, Peon with effect from 28-11-1998 is justifiable ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. In response to notice from this Tribunal both sides entered appearance and filed their statements. In the claim statement of the workman it is stated that he was employed as a Peon in the Haripad branch of the management Bank from February 1983 onwards. During the period from February 1983 to December 1992 he was employed though continuously, some artificial breaks were made to his service. However from January 1993 onwards he was in employment continuously till the date of his alleged termination in the year 1996. According to him no appointment order was issued to him though he was all along working in regular and permanent vacancies of Peons in the Branch. Although he was appointed against a regular post and was doing all the work of a regular Peon, he was not extended with any of the privileges and benefits to which a permanent Peon is entitled. All along he was treated as a temporary hand. He had made several requests to the management to regularise his service; but no action was taken. In October, 1992 the management notified 151 vacancies of Peons in the News-papers and invited the application from outsiders. At that time also, the workman made request for his regularisation as a Peon by considering his long past service. Instead of considering his request, the management terminated his service on 28-11-1998. According to him such termination was in violation of Sec. 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act. Moreover, while retrenching him from service, the management had not complied with even the minimum conditions stipulated in paras 522, 523 and 524 of the Sastri Award which is equally binding to the management bank also. It is also alleged that while retrenching him from service, the management had retained many of the junior hands working as Peons. Moreover the impugned action on the part of the management is against all the guideline issued by the Government of India to various Nationalised Banks including the management Bank which mandate regularisation and absorption of temporary workmen employed for 240 days whether or not they worked 12 consecutive months. Therefore his plea is for declaration that the termination affected in his case from 28-11-1998 is illegal and unjust and therefore he is entitled for reinstatement in service under the management and with the benefit of back wages and continuity of service.

3. The management bank in their written statement had disputed all the contentions raised by the workman by putting an entirely different picture on the nature of service rendered by the workman. According to them they had never employed him as a Peon either on temporary basis or casual basis continuously for a long time from 1983 as alleged by the workman. Since he was not appointed in service, there was no occasion to terminate service also. To the knowledge of the management, he was only engaged by a Staff Welfare Committee to prepare tea to the staff members of the Haripad Branch. In the course of that, some of the staff members had utilized his service for their personal needs. Such services were rendered by the workman by sparing some time after the preparation of tea to the staff members. He was paid for the work done by the Staff Welfare Association. At no occasion he was employed by the Haripad Branch of the management bank and at no occasion he was paid any salary also from the bank. The work done by him was not supervised or controlled by any of the officers of the bank. He used to come to the branch at his own convenience and it was not at all compulsory for him to attend the bank every day at a particular time. Any person can claim status of an employee in a Bank only if he is appointed through the approved procedure of appointment. So long as he was not appointed in accordance with the any of the procedures, he could not be treated as an employee at that time. He was not borne on the muster roll and therefore the management has no responsibility to safeguard his interest as stated by him. His contention that Bank Manager had engaged him temporarily as a Peon is of no basis, because, the Branch Managers are not given such powers to appoint Peon or anybody even on temporary basis. Since he was not employed, there is no basis for his contention that his services were terminated with effect from 28-11-1998. Therefore according to the management, there is no basis for any of the pleas raised by the workman.

4. Both sides adduced oral and documentary evidence. While tendering evidence, the workman had deposed his chief examination through an affidavit and that was fully in terms of the claim statement. In the cross-examination he had admitted that he did not get any appointment order and he never had signed the attendance register. He started work in the bank not on the basis of any appointment procedure. However, he asserted that he had been doing all along all the works of a Peon and wages were paid to him after obtaining signed vouchers every week-end. The final payment was on the basis of passing of vouchers by the Branch Manager. According to him when a request was made to regularise his service, through Ext. W4 letter the Branch Manager (MW2) had made recommendation to accommodate him as Sweeper. Ext. W4 is a recommendation letter sent by MW2 to the headquarters of the management. Though MW2 has initially denied its sending of any such recommendation, later he admitted its

sending. It was not for his appointment as peon in the Bank. Ext. W4 it is the photo copy of a memorandum sent by MW2 to the headquarters of the management bank on 20-11-1998. In order to keep clean the bank premises it was advisable that somebody should be appointed. Therefore MW2 made recommendation for giving him some kind of appointment. No doubt, in order to engage somebody on casual basis to complete any extra work, no approval from the Head Office is required. That could be purely at the discretion of the Branch Manager. Probably considering the service rendered by the workman in the Branch, the then Branch Manager made some kind of recommendation.

5. MW1 is the present Manager of the Haripad Branch in which the workman is claimed to have been working for a long time. MW1 has no direct knowledge about the engagement of the workman in the main branch because he had joined there only an year back. He has stated that he could say anything only as per records maintained in the branch. There was nothing to show that the workman was either appointed or engaged as a Peon at any time. According to him if at all the workman worked there, that was only as a helper for the staff in providing tea to them. Through him photo copies of the ledger sheet relating to the workman for about 10 years was marked as Ext. M1. That photo copies were produced on the basis of a petition filed by the workman to produce all the ledgers relating to him and also vouchers given by him after accepting payment from the branch. Such an application was initially resisted by the management bank stating that considering the voluminous nature of the records, it was not practicable to produce all those documents before the Court. Finally, the management could produce only two documents relating to saving account maintained in the name of the workman in the Haripad Branch. For non-production of records sought by the workman, MW2 has got different explanation. According to him the non-production of the vouchers and other documents is because of the reason that normally salary slip and other connected details would be kept only for a duration of five years or till the time of auditing.

6. At the time of hearing the learned counsel for the workman has submitted that in identical situation this Tribunal had granted identical relief sought by the workman herein to two other workmen who were also working as Peon in some other branches in the management. The learned counsel brought to the notice two award passed by this Tribunal in I.D. 22/95 and 26/95. In I.D. 22/95, it was the case of a workman who had served in different branches for different duration as a Peon. In that case it was admitted that the workman was employed on casual basis as Peon. In that case it was held that on certain period he had continuous service for more than 240 days in an year. Therefore, the termination effected in his case was declared as illegal. In the other case I.D. 22/95, the workman

concerned was engaged initially in the Haripad branch and later in the neighbouring branch also. In that case also management had admitted employment of him as Peon on casual basis. On account of the occurrence of vacancy due to the transfer of Regular incumbent, the concerned workman had occasion to work for a longer period as a Peon. In that situation this Tribunal held that the termination effected was without the compliance of Sec. 25-F of the I.D. Act. In both the cases, according to the learned counsel, the workmen concerned were later given appointment as regular peons and they are still continuing in service. The learned counsel makes plea for the extension of identical relief to the workman concerned in the present dispute also.

7. So far as the present dispute is concerned the factual positions are entirely different. The Management had never admitted that he was engaged as a Peon even on casual or otherwise. But the management version is that he was only a tea making boy employed by the Staff Welfare Committee and the payment was also given to him by the staff committee. It is admitted by MW2 that staff committee is headed by the manager of the Bank.

8. While going through the account ledger Ext. M1 It can be seen that there was more or less regular transaction in the account operated by the workman. According to WW1, the workman he was being paid on weekly basis for the service rendered by him as Peon. Ext. M1 shows that in almost every week an average Rs. 500/- is deposited in the account of the workman and very often there will be withdrawal also. The workman's case is that from 1993 to 1998 he was in continuous employment. The ledger sheets show that the workman had been withdrawing regularly amounts of various denomination from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 and occasionally Rs. 1,000/-. This withdrawals are substantial while going through the ledger account details. If the workman was only a tea maker, there would be no need for depositing and remitting substantial amount every week. Therefore, such remittance and withdrawal will only lead to the conclusion that the workman was engaged continuously for doing some work in the Branch for certain period of time. In the absence of any vouchers, it is impossible to arrive at a definite conclusion on the exact nature of transaction between the management and the workman. But one thing is certain. Every week he was getting regular payment coming to Rs. 500/- to Rs. 700/- and probably that was the wages he was getting from the branch. Therefore, only possible conclusion is that the workman was being paid continuously for the service rendered by him. But no positive conclusion is possible in which category he was employed regularly. It can be either as a Peon or as a cleaner or even as a sweeper. Whatever be the probability, he was working almost continuously from 1993 to 1998 and was receiving remuneration and therefore there was every possibility of completing 240 days of service on the alleged dispensation of his service.

The management could not explain the regular money transaction made by the workman fairly for a long time. For a tea boy such kind of deposit every week is impossible. The withdrawal was also more or less at the same rate of deposit. So long as management was not in a position to explain such kind of transaction, only plausible conclusion is that he was in employment in the Branch, need not necessarily be as a peon. It is a fact that there was definite employer-employee relationship between him and Bank management. In such a situation, the workman is entitled for protection as envisaged in Sec. 25-F of the I.D. Act when his service was terminated. Therefore, the termination effected in his case has to be declared as violative of Sec. 25-F of the I.D. Act. As a result he would deem to be in employment till he is validly terminated by the management.

(Dated this the 10th day of July, 2003)

K. KANAKA CHANDRAN, Industrial Tribunal

APPENDIX

I.D. No. 105/2000 (C)

Witness examined on the side of the management :

MW1 : Radhakrishnan Namboothiri

MW2 : Lekshmanan

Witness examined on the side of the workman :

WW1 : K. Anandan

Exhibits marked on the side of the management :

M1 : Ledger sheets (photo copy) of the S.B. A/c for the period from 1987 to 1997 maintained by the management.

Exhibits marked on the side of the workman :

W1 : Letter dated 9-11-99 sent by the management to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Trivandrum.

W2 : Letter dated 18-12-99 sent by the workman to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Trivandrum.

W3 : Copy of failure of conciliation Report sent by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Trivandrum to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

W4 : Copy of letter dated 29-11-98 sent from the Haripad Branch to the Zonal Office Ernakulam of the Management.

नई दिल्ली, 7 अगस्त, 2003

का. आ. 2484.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 17/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/198/2001-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th August, 2003

S.O. 2484.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 17/2002) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur (U.P.) as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, received by the Central Government on 5-8-2003.

[No. L-12011/198/2001-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI SURESH CHANDRA PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM
LABOUR COURT, SARVODAYA NAGAR,
KANPUR, U.P.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 17 of 2002

In the matter of dispute between—

Central Bank Staff Association
The Asstt. General Secretary
Central Bank Staff Association,
C/o B P Saxena, 426/W-2, Basant Vihar,
Kanpur.

AND

The Regional Manager
Central Bank of India
Regional Office
125, Civil Lines, Etawah

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide its notification No. L-12011/198/2001-IR (B-II) dated 11-2-2002 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in imposing the punishment of stoppage of two increments permanently on Sri Rohan Singh, Armed Guard vide order dated 23-8-97 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. In the instant case registered notices to the parties were sent to file statement of claim vide notice dated 30-4-2003 fixing 24-4-2002. On the date fixed when the case was taken up none appeared from the side of the workman nor statement of claim filed in the case. However, another date 6-6-2002 was fixed for the purpose. On 6-6-2002 Sri B. P. Saxena the authorised representative for the workman appeared and filed an application seeking adjournment which was allowed and 24-07-2002 was fixed for filing statement of claim in the case. Against on 24-07-2002 Sri Saxena appeared and made oral request for time which was allowed and case was ordered to be listed on 23-8-2002 whereafter several dates were given in the case but workman failed to file his statement of claim in the case. However again on 25-4-2003 notices were ordered to be sent to the workman fixing 22-05-2003 for filing statement of claim and registered notice was sent in compliance or order dt. 22-5-2003 on 30-4-2003. Sri Saxena appeared on 22-5-2003 and submitted before the tribunal that despite three reminders to workman he has not appeared to file statement of claim as required. One more opportunity to the workman was granted by the tribunal for filing statement of claim. Finally when the case was taken up for hearing on 22-7-2003 Sri Saxena appeared for the workman and informed the tribunal that the workman appears to be not interested as he is not appearing despite information to file claim statement.

3. Therefore, in view of the conduct and action of the concerned workman and also in view of the statement made by the authorised representative for the workman on 22-7-2003 and also in view of the fact that the workman failed to file statement of claim in support of his case despite availing of sufficient opportunity, the tribunal is left with no other option but to hold that the workman is not entitled to any relief for want of pleadings, pursuant to present reference order.

4. Accordingly it is held that the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief for want of pleadings and proof in support of his case.

5. Reference is answered against the concerned workman.

SURESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 अगस्त, 2003

का. आ. 2485.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल रेलवे के

प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-कम-लेबर कोर्ट, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/146/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/44/92-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th August, 2003

S.O. 2485.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Case No. CGIT/LC/R/146/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-8-2003.

[No. L-41012/44/92-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

CASE NO. CGIT/LC/R/146/93

Presiding officer : Shri R.K. Dubey

Sri. Bihari, S/o Shri Bundha,
At S.D.R. No. 2378, Bina Line,
Nai Basti, Nanak Ward,
Bina, Distt. Sagar

.....Applicant

Versus

The Divisional Railway Manager,
Central Railway,
Jhansi

.....Non-applicant

AWARD

Passed on this 23rd day of July, 2003

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-41012/44/92/IRDU dated 21-7-93 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Central Railway, Jhansi in terminating the services of Shri Bihari S/o. Shri Budha Ex. Labourer w.e.f. 25-8-82 is justified. If not what relief he is entitled to?"

2. During the pendency of the case, the workman expired. His Legal Representatives brought on record but today they were not present. Since their absence is not explained to the tribunal, therefore, it seems that the Legal Representatives of the deceased workman are not interested in this case. Therefore, this case is dismissed for want of prosecution.

3. As no evidence produced on behalf of the workman, the reference in question sent by the Labour Ministry is answered in favour of the management against the workman by holding that the action of the management of Central Railway, Jhansi in terminating the services of Shri Bihari, S/o Shri Budha Ex. Labourer w.e.f. 25-8-82 is just and proper.

R. K. DUBEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 अगस्त, 2003

कां. आ. 2486.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार वेस्टर्न रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. I, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/16/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-08-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41011/69/95-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th August, 2003

S.O. 2486.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref No. CGIT-16/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. I, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-08-2003.

[No. L-41011/69/95-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, MUMBAI

Present :

SHRI JUSTICE S. C. PANDEY : Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-16/1997

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of Western Railway, Mumbai

And

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

For the Management : Ms. Fernandes, Adv.
 For the Workman : Mr. M.B. Anchan, Adv.
 State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, dated the 23rd day of July, 2003

AWARD

This reference is made by the Central Govt. in exercise of its powers vested in it under section 10 (1) (d) read with section 10(2)(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 for adjudicating upon the dispute between Smt. N. H. Masoorwala (the workman for short) and the Western Railway (the employer for short). The dispute between the parties is in respect of non-grant of promotion to the workman by the employer. The terms of reference are as follows :

"Whether the action of the management of Western Railway in not granting promotion in favour of Smt. N.J. Masoorwala head clerk is justified or legal." If not, to what relief should be granted ?

2. The Divisional Secretary, Paschim Railway Karmachardi Parishad, Mumbai (the Union for short) filed the statement of claim on behalf of the workman as it had raised the dispute before the Conciliation Officer.

3. The claim made on behalf of the workman that she was working as a head clerk in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300. The employer restructured certain groups C and D staff with effect from 1-3-1993. As a consequence of restructuring the workman was entitled to be promoted and posted in the scale of Chief Clerk in the pay scale of Rs. 1600-2660. The workman was not given the benefit of the aforesaid higher scale. Her juniors Mr. D.D. Gautam, Veena Khatri and Mrs. M. Pandit and several others were given that benefit from 1-3-1993. It was claimed that workman be given same benefit from the date her juniors were given the promotion.

4. The employer *inter alia* stated that this tribunal had no jurisdiction because the Railways performed sovereign functions under the Constitution of India. It was also stated that the workman was a civil servant and was not covered by section 2(s) of the Act. The service conditions of the workman were governed by rules framed under article 309 of the Constitution. The appointment and promotion of the workman was governed by Statutory Rules and consequently the reference was not maintainable. The reference was liable to be rejected on the ground that Union of India was not made a party to the reference. There was inordinate delay in raising the dispute. The affected parties were necessary party to the dispute. It was also

claimed that the workman was not a member of the Union and consequently the workman could not be represented by the Union. On merits it was asserted that there was no restructuring of the grades. The workman was considered for promotion to the post of Chief Clerk. She was found unfit and therefore, her juniors were promoted. The workman had no right to promotion but only a right to be considered.

5. On 15-4-1999 Justice C.V. Govardhan appears to have directed that the only issue in this case shall be in the same language as was given in Terms of Reference. Although the order sheet appears to have recorded only a part of term reference. This tribunal assumes that the issue framed was in terms of order of reference.

6. Thereafter, the Union filed the affidavit of the workman. She was cross examined on behalf of the employer. She closed her case. She filed documents W1 to W6 in support of her case. The Employer examined Mr. Manoj Kumar Asstt. Personnel Officer (MECH) as its witness. He was cross examined. Thereafter, the employer closed its case. The original file regarding the case of workman was placed for the perusal of this tribunal.

7. The argument on behalf of the employer that the Railway is not an industry is stated to be rejected. On the face of it the function of Railways to carry passengers and goods. There cannot be doubt that huge organization of Indian Railways is an industry run by the State. It is part of the transportation industry. The commercial activity was taken over by the State of India from private companies which were running the Railways. The decision rendered by Supreme Court in the case of General Manager Telecom vs. Srinivas 1998 Lab IC 883 has over-ruled the decision reported in Sub Divisional Post Officer vs. Theyam Joseph 1996 (8) SCC 489 and Bombay Telephone Canteen Employees Association vs. Prabhadevi Telephone Exchange AIR 1987 SC 97. It was held that in view of Bangalore Water Supply vs. Rajappa 1978 1 LLJ 340 at paragraph 143, it should be held that State was running on Telephone Industry and was not exercising its sovereign functions while doing so. The running of an industry may be a welfare activity but when State enters in to the field of commerce and trade, it cannot say that it is exercising the functions of a sovereign state. We are entitled to draw a line between the Commercial functions and the other essential functions of state for judging whether the state is running an industry.

8. However, there is another line of argument which has to be noticed. It is argued that Railways is covered by entry No. 22 of Schedule 1 of Constitution. The workman is governed by Railway Establishment code, Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966. The Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968 and the Railway Service Pension Rules, 1993. These rules are framed under Article

309 of the Constitution of India. Therefore, impliedly the jurisdiction of this tribunal is ousted for the reason the workman is governed by a complete code regarding her service conditions. The workman was holding a civil post under the Union of India. She could not be subjected to provisions of the Act. The following observations of the Supreme Court in the case of Bangalore Water Supply vs. Rajjappa (supra) were pressed into service. In that case in paragraph 46 at page 375, Justice Krishna Ayyer, delivering the leading judgement stated as follows :

“In any case, it is open to Parliament to make Law which governs the state's relations with its employees. Article 309 to 311 of the Constitution of India, the enactments dealing with the Defence Forces and other legislation dealing with employment under statutory bodies may, expressly or by necessary implication, exclude the operation of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. That is a question of interpretation and statutory exclusion.”

9. It is not in dispute that workman was employed as Head Clerk with the Western Railways. Although the order of appointment has not been filed, it can be presumed that workman was employee of the Railway Administration which is owned by the Central Govt. Assuming that the workman was appointed as per Railway Establishment Code, it is for this tribunal to decide if the workman ceased to be covered by Section 2(s) of the Act because he was governed by the rules mentioned in paragraph 8. This tribunal is of the view even if a person is governed by rules framed under article 309 like Railway and Establishment Code, he does not cease to be a workman. There is nothing in the Act to show such ouster. On the other hand proviso (b) to Section 9A of the Act indicates that a workman governed by the rules framed under article 309 of the Constitution mentioned therein and the Indian Railway Establishment Code are not required to be service with notice envisaged in the main part of the section for effecting a change in their conditions of service. The legislature itself has treated the persons whose service conditions are governed by Railway Establishment Code as workman in proviso (b) *ibid*. This tribunal cannot now hold by interpreting Railway Establishment code and the rules mentioned in paragraph of this Award that it was still implied that Act shall not apply. Such an attempt would amount to rewriting Section 9A of the Act and it cannot be done. The Act, therefore, applies and the case of the workman is not barred by implication.

10. So far as the definition of the workman is concerned, it is held that Section 2(s) covers her case. It is not in dispute that workman was working as a Head Clerk in the pay scale of Rs. 1400—2300. It is presumed for the sake of argument that the workman was drawing more than Rs. 1600. The question is if these facts make her a workman. The definition of Section 2(s) provides that persons

exercising Managerial or supervisory power shall be from the definition of the workman. There is neither any pleading nor any proof that the workman exercised supervisory powers. The Supreme Court has held in the following case that a clerk is not a workman in absence of the exercise of supervisory or managerial powers in the case of B.S.R.T.C. Corporation vs. State of Bihar, 1970 Lab IC 1040. Here it would not be out of place to point out that High Court of Bombay has held in the case of P.R. Kakil vs. General Manager, 1972 Lab IC 1071 that a teacher employed in the Railway School is a workman.

11. This tribunal is of the view that at time the juniors of the workman were promoted, her case was not considered as is clear from D.O. Staff No. 105 dt. 20-7-1975 (W4). One post was kept vacant. She was not superseded. Therefore, these persons were not likely to be affected when she raised the industrial dispute on passing of the order dated 2-7-1996. They were, therefore, not necessary parties.

12. The workman stated that the Railway Board decided to restructure the Group C and D categories of staff with effect from 1-3-1993. She claimed that as consequence of restructure she was entitled to be promoted as a Chief Clerk from the post of Head Clerk w.e.f. from 1-3-93. The first list was issued on 30-3-1994 and the second on 20-7-1995. Her name was not included. However, note in second list indicated that her name could not be considered for promotion because her Confidential file was not ready. In cross-examination she agreed that she claimed promotion to group bearing pay scale Rs. 1600—2660 (New 6500—10500). She said up to 1-3-1993 there were not adverse remarks against her as they were not communicated. In 1994, the workman was given adverse remarks and she could not be found unfit on the basis of these remarks. She claimed that she was not given promotion which was her due. She relied on the document W1 to W6.

13. The employer Railways examined Shri. Manoj Kumar stated in his affidavit was considered and was not found fit in his affidavit. In cross-examination this witness stated that witness she was not found fit in the year 1994. At the time of second promotion, her post became Selection post. She was required to appear in examination. She did not do so. So she was not selected. He agreed that on 20-5-1996 the order regarding rejection of her promotion was passed. A post was kept vacant till that date as her A.C.R. file was not available and it was reconstituted. The rejection was on the ground that she was not found fit.

14. The original file of the case is examined by the tribunal. It appears from the file that as a consequence of order of restructuring the regular procedure was given a go by. The copy of the Railway Board letter dated 27-1-1993 addressed to all the General Manager of the Railways *inter alia*, provided that as a consequence of restructuring normal procedure followed for selection need

not be followed and promotion was to given on the basis of scrutiny of service record. (Paragraph 4). It is also clear from paragraph 4.3 that all the vacancies from 2-3-1993 shall be filled following the normal procedure. It is obvious that promotion on account of restructuring was one time exercise restricted to persons eligible for promotion till 1-3-1993. This letter is also marked as W1.

15. The workman had stated that any adverse remarks for the years 91, 92 and 93 were not communicated to her. The record placed before the tribunal showed that the original adverse remarks in the confidential reports of the workman from the 90-91, 91-92, 92-93 were misplaced. It also appears from noting on the file that there was an adverse entry against the workman for the period 92-93. It is noted in the file that the workman had made representation against those adverse remarks for years 92-93. Thereafter, the workman was communicated that a post was kept vacant as her file regarding confidential remarks for the relevant years was being traced out because was missing. One post for promotion was being kept vacant. The file could not be traced out between 94 to 24-5-1996. Thereafter, on 24-5-1996 it was noted her CRS were received. They appear to be reconstituted ACRs. The file was placed before the competent authority Senior DEN HQ (ADMRT). He wrote on file as follows on 29-5-1996.

"In view of the adverse remarks in the C.R. she is not found fit for promotion."

Sd/-

29-5-1996.

Pursuant to the aforesaid the workman was communicated order dated 2-7-1996 by the D.P.O. BCT. it is this order which is under challenge.

16. This tribunal is of the view, if on 24-5-1996 Confidential Reports original or reconstituted which were placed before Senior DEN/HQ, as per noting dated 24-5-1996, then there is no reason those report could be placed on record of the tribunal. The workman had stated that if she had not received any adverse Confidential Report for her work done by her prior to 31-3-1993. Therefore, it was necessary for employer to rebut her evidence that she had received adverse report for 92-93. It appears from the notings that workman had made representation against the report of 92-93. If this be the fact it could be easily proved by proving the service of adverse report to the workman.

17. It appears from the notings dated 25-5-96 that reconstituted CR's of the workman were placed before the

Competent Authority which stated that the entry against the workman is adverse. The order does not indicate the year for which the entry of adverse. Nor does it state anything about the representation of the workman. The matter was submitted again for review. The noting dated 30-10-1996 reads as follows :

"In restructuring of cadre, the suitability of Head Clerk for promotion to the post of Chief Clerk was judged based on the CR for the year 1990, 1991 and 1992. Fresh CR's for year ending 31-3-1990, 31-3-1991 and 31-3-1992 of Smt. N.H. Mashruwala was framed and these CR's are average". Manoj Kumar also stated that CR 1990, 1991 and 1992 were average. If this be position the case of workman was not considered properly on the view that her ACR was adverse. Since the concerned authority appeared to have passed order dated 29-5-1996 on the basis of newly reconstructed ACR it is difficult to hold how it came to conclusion on basis of those document that her ACR is adverse when it was recorded as average. Unfortunately, for the workman the matter was not reviewed on the ground that decision has already been taken.

18. This tribunal therefore, concludes that case of the workman was not considered by applying the mind to the facts to case on 29-5-1996. The inevitable conclusion is that it does not amount to consideration. It is found that the Confidential Report for 31-3-1990, 31-3-1991 and 31-3-1993 were average and not adverse. The workman was therefore, entitled to be promoted to the post of Chief Clerk now bearing new pay scale of Rs. 6500—10,500 with effect from 31-3-93 with all consequential benefits including pay and allowances. The employer shall pay the difference in pay and allowance as if she was promoted from 31-3-1993. She shall also be awarded the seniority due to her as a consequence of this award.

19. Since considerable time has elapsed the workman shall also be entitled to be considered for promotion for next post in accordance with rules in case the persons who are junior to her have been promoted to next cadre. The employer is directed to review the case of all those juniors along with that of the workman on each time her juniors were promoted. She shall be promoted the moment she was found fit to be promoted to higher cadre with all consequent benefits including pay and seniority.

20. Accordingly, this reference is answered in terms of paragraph 16 and 17 of this award. The workman shall have the cost of this reference amounting to Rs. 4,000.

S. C. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2487.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल रेलवे, भोपाल के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण कम-लेबर कोर्ट, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एल सी/आर 196/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-08-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-41011/24/92-आईआर (डीयू) (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th August, 2003

S.O. 2487. —In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Case No. CGIT/LC/R/196/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur none as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Railway, Bhopal and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-08-2003.

[No. L-41011/24/92-IR (DU) (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT JABALPUR

(CASE NO. CGIT/LC/R/196/93)

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI R. K. DUBEY

Shri Ghansham, S/o Shri Chaitu (Expired)

2. Shri Sriram, S/O Babulal,
Bhagat singh Ward, Near Ram Mandir,
Bina, Distt. Sagar.

Shri Ramlal, S/o Motilal,
Bhagat Singh Ward, Near Ram Mandir,
Bina, Distt. Sagar (MP)

....Applicants

Versus

The General Manager,
Central Railway, Bombay

The Assistant Engineer,
Central Railway, Bhopal.

Non-applicants

AWARD

Passed on this 30th day of July-2003

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-41011/24/92/IRDU dated 17-9-93 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal;

“Whether the action of the management of Central Railway Bhopal in terminating the services of Shri Sriram, S/o Babulal (2) Shri Ramlal, S/o Motilal and (3) Shri Ghansham, S/o Chaitu Ex Casual Khalasi w.e.f. 12-3-84 is justified? If not, what relief they are entitled to?”

2. There are 3 applicants in this case one of them Shri Ghansham, S/o Chaitu is expired. Dispute ended with his death therefore this reference is to be decided for the remaining 2 workman.

3. The brief facts of the statement of claim of workman are that the workman employed under the non-applicant as monthly rated casual employee. They are employed during the period from 3-5-83 to 12-3-84 continuously. When the workman completed 120 days of service, they are medically examined and recommended to be regularised but the workman did not regularised when the workman made the representation to the superior officers. Their services were orally terminated on the alleged ground. They have obtained employment by giving false employment card. It was submitted by the workman that after completing 120 days of service, they become a MRCL and are therefore entitled for protection of Railway servants and appeal rules. Their services have been terminated without following the procedure laid down in the discipline and appeal rules. It was prayed by the workman that the action of the management of Central Railway Bhopal is unjustified, illegal and bad in law and the workman should be reinstated with full back wages and all other consequential benefits.

4. Non-applicant in his reply pleaded that the workman produced forged service record to enter into the service of the Railways. After checking, it was found that their service card is false therefore their services were terminated. Workman's termination is legal and proper and therefore the statement of claim filed on behalf of the workman be rejected.

5. The following issues are necessary for the just decision of the case;

1. Whether the workman were properly terminated?

2. Whether the workman were entitled for any relief?

6. Issue No. 1,

It was submitted by the Non-applicant that the workman produced their service card to enter the services of the non-applicant. Service card was the base for any employee to enter into the service but after checking it was found that service card was not issued by the officials of the railways. The workman in their statement of claim is silent on this point. They made a very vague reasons of the false employment card in para-5 of statement of claim. it was not specifically pleaded by the

workman that they obtained legal employment or service card from the valid and proper legal authority. This card is said to be issued from the Railway Inspector, Narrowgauge, Dholpur. Management produced Shri Phoolchand Verma timekeeper, Railway Inspector Office, Narrowgauge, C. Railway, Dholpur. Shri Phoolchand Verma produced the record of the Railway Traffic Inspector, Dholpur and also stated on oath that no certificate or card made in the name of Applicant workman by the Railway. He was cross examined at length but the applicant is unable to discredit him. Applicant Sriram and Ramlal also produced on behalf of the workman in evidence. Both of them cross examined at the point of service card. Both of them gave vague answers and told the court that they deposited Rs. 2/- for record and got a receipt of the amount but the receipt if any were not produced before the tribunal.

7. Workman also in his affidavit are silent on the point of service card. Their silence clearly shows that first they obtained or made false service or employment card and after showing the service card, obtained employment in the Railway. Now the question remains that whether they got any right in the service or not.

8. Any service is a contract between employee and employer. Contract is based on mutual trust, confidence, sincerity and honesty. When one person with an intention to enter the service at any cost produced false certificate or service card, then he breach the contract or trust. It is also settled law that such type of contracts which are based on mis-representation or forgery are null and void in law. When any contract is void-ab-initio, then the guilty party cannot claim any right or privileges from this contract. In my view, if any person enters by producing the false card into the service, then his service is itself void from the beginning. He cannot claim any right after completing 120 or 240 days of service. Therefore the workman did not get any right from the service which were started on forgeries.

9. The decision of CAT, Nagpur produced on behalf of the workman but the decision of the CAT is not binding on this court. It is also clear that the learned members of the CAT did not examine the case from legal point of view. Therefore this case of the fact did not help the workers.

10. Thus it is clear from the perusal of the evidence and pleadings of both the parties that the workman obtained their service by producing false card and hence their dismissal is proper, just and legal.

11. Issue No. 2:

As I pointed out in the last para, the workman obtained the service by producing false card therefore no right accrue to them and their dismissal from the service

is just and proper. Therefore the workman did not entitled for any relief.

12. It is clear from the above marshalling and appreciation of evidence that the dismissal of workman were just and proper. Therefore the statement of claim filed by the workman is dismissed. Both parties should bear their cost themselves. Advocate fees is Rs. 1500/- if certified.

13. The reference of the Ministry is answered that the action of the management of Central Railway, Bhopal in terminating the services of Shri Paul and Ramlal is justified.

R. K. DUBEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2488.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में; केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण कम-लेबर कोर्ट, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एल सी/आर 54/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-08-03 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-12012/124/98-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th August, 2003

S.O. 2488.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Case No. CGIT/LC/R/54/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-08-2003.

[No. L-12012/124/98-IR/B-I]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
JABALPUR

(Case No. CGIT/LC/R/54/99)

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI R. K. DUBEY

Shri Vijay Kumar Bhargav,
C/o Anand Kumar Jain, Advocate
34A, Teela Jamalpura,
Near Gopal Mandir,
Bhopal.

... Applicant

Versus

The Zonal Manager,
State Bank of India,
Zonal Office,
Region-II,
Bhopal

Non-applicant

AWARD

Passed on this 31st day of July, 2003

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12012/124/98/IR.I dated 6-1-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Zonal Manager, State Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri Vijay Kumar Bhargav S/o Nand Kishore Bhargav w.e.f. 20-5-97 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled for?”

2. During the pendency of the reference, management filed an application and submitted that the management Bank arrives on settlement with 46 employees. Applicant is also one of the employee. The case is compromised. Therefore, reference becomes infructuous. It was also submitted on behalf of the management Bank that the tribunal passed order accordingly. With the management's application, another application is also filed by the management which was written by the workman. Workman also in his application requested that the management is willing to give the job to the workman therefore he did not want to prosecute the case.

3. It appears that both the parties arrives on settlement. Application filed by both the parties is proper and made without any undue influence therefore both of these applications are accepted. Since both the parties arrives on settlement, therefore No. dispute Award is passed in this case.

4. The reference of the Ministry is answered that the action of the management in terminating the services of workman Vijay Kumar Bhargav is justified.

5. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

R. K. DUBEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2489.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इरकान इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-कम-लेबर कोर्ट, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट

(संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. नं. 7ए/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-08-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-41011/1/2001-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th August, 2003

S.O. 2489.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I. D. No. 7-A/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of IRCON International Limited and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-08-03.

[No. L-41011/1/2001-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : Shri B. N. Pandey

I.D.No. 07-A/2001

Shri K. P. Singh
S/o Shri D. R. Singh

.... Workman

Versus

Ircon International Ltd.
Palika Bhawan,
Sector XIII,
R. K. Puram,
New Delhi.

Management

AWARD

1. The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-41011/1/2001/IR(B-I) dated 16-1-2001 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the action of the Joint General Manager, IRCON International Limited, Palika Bhawan, Sector-13, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-110066 was within its right in terminating the services of Sri Gopal Singh and eleven other workmen on the respective dates as per details shown in the Annexure (I). And whether the concerned workmen could claim to be permanent employees of the IRCON International Ltd.? If not to what benefits and relief the workmen are entitled to? (Enclosure-Annexure-I).”

2. After filing statement of claim by workman written statement by the management, on the basis of the objection of the Management Shri K. P. Singh one of the workmen of I. D. No. 7/2001 moved an application on 23-4-2002 to withdraw his claim from this court on the ground that his case is different from the case of other workmen. The application of Shri K. P. Singh was allowed and accordingly his case has been separated and he has been permitted to withdraw his case.

3. Since the workman Shri K. P. Singh has withdrawn his claim and A/R of the management did not raise any objection to it the reference so far as it relates to Shri K. P. Singh is answered as "the claim of workman K. P. Singh has been withdrawn".

4. Accordingly, No Dispute Award is passed in respect of the claim of Shri K. P. Singh.

Dated : 28-7-2003

B. N. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2490.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सार्दन रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-कम-लेबर कोर्ट, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. नं. 476/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-08-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-41012/154/93-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th August, 2003

S.O. 2490.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I. D. No. 476/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Southern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-08-2003.

[No. L-41012/154/93-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Friday, the 25th July, 2003

PRESENT :

SHRI K. JAYARAMAN : Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 476/2001
(Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal I.D. No. 17/98)

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between Sri T. Emmanuel Rajasekar and the management of Southern Railway, Chennai.)

BETWEEN :

Sri T. Emmanuel Rajasekar : I Party/Workman

AND

The Addl. Divisional Railway
Manager, : II Party/Management
Southern Railway

APPEARANCE :

For the Workman : Sri S. Vaidyanathan,
Advocate

For the Respondent : Sri P. Arulmudi & Co.
Advocates

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(a) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred this dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-41012/154/93/IR-(B-I) dated 28-03-1995 to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal and it was taken on its file as I.D. No. 17/98. Subsequently, on constitution of this Central Government Industrial Tribunal, the said case was transferred to this Tribunal and it is re-numbered as I.D. No. 476/2001.

2. The industrial dispute referred to by the Government of India in the above order of reference for adjudication is 'whether the action of the Southern Railway, Madras in ordering compulsory retirement of Sri T. Emmanuel Rajasekar, an Ex-cell man, Electrical Department, Car Shed, Tambaram, Madras w.e.f. 24-06-1991 on the alleged charge of misbehaviour and refusal to perform duties is just, proper and legal? If not, to what relief is entitled'.

3. The Hon'ble High Court of Madras in W.P. No. 8533 of 1997 dated 20-12-1999 has ordered to substitute the words 'removal from service' instead of "compulsory retirement" in the above reference.

4. The allegations of the Petitioner/I party in his Claim Statement are as follows :—

The I Party/Petitioner namely Sri T. Emmanuel Rajasekar joined in the Respondent Railways as casual labourer (ELR) on 01-07-1976 and subsequently, his services were regularised as Khalasi and then he was promoted as cell man on 4-12-1982, which post has been re-designated as Khalasi Helper. While so, the Assistant Electrical Engineer, Operations, Tambaram of the Respondent Railways on 25-06-90 issued suspension order against the petitioner pending disciplinary proceedings exercising his power conferred under Rule (4) proviso to Rule 5(1) of the Railway servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1968. But on 6-7-90, he had revoked the said order of suspension. Even prior to this date on 3-7-1990, the Divisional Electrical Engineer of Respondent Railways has issued a charge memo against the Petitioner for the alleged disobedience, refusal to do the assigned work and for arrogance and misbehaviour. The domestic enquiry was also conducted by the Respondent Railways and during that enquiry, the Petitioner requested the Enquiry Officer to provide copies of certain documents, but he was not provided the same. Further, the Petitioner's request for change of Enquiry Officer was also rejected by the Respondent Railways. Thus, the Respondent Railways has conducted farce of enquiry with premeditated motive and has issued orders on 24-06-1991 for removal of the Petitioner. The Petitioner's appeal preferred against the said order to the Appellate Authority on 9-8-1991 has also met the same fate. Further, the Appellate Authority has not pronounced the orders till 21-10-1997 and therefore, the Petitioner approached the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) complained about the failure on the part of the Appellate Authority. But during the pendency of the said appeal before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) the Respondent Railways passed an order rejecting the appeal on 05-01-1993. After the prolonged conciliation by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), he has reported to the Ministry about the failure of conciliation proceedings. Hence, the Ministry has referred this dispute to this Tribunal. The Petitioner further states that the removal from service by the Respondent was illegal, unjustified and is against the principles of natural justice. The charges framed against him are false and fabricated. The said enquiry was not fair and proper. The order of removal from the service passed by the officer is invalid as it was passed by the incompetent authority and the Disciplinary Authority has passed this order without applying his mind to the facts and circumstances of the case. It is not based on any legal or acceptable evidence and therefore, it is perverse and illegal. For all these reasons, the Petitioner I Party prays this Tribunal to pass an Award setting aside the order of removal from service passed against the Petitioner and for further relief.

5. The Respondent/II Party in their Counter Statement has alleged that the domestic enquiry conducted against the Petitioner was in accordance with the provisions of Rule 9 of the Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules. The Petitioner was permitted to peruse the documents and he was allowed to take extract of documents, but without availing the same, the Petitioner has made complaint about the Respondent. There is no miscarriage of justice as alleged by the Petitioner and only after due consideration, the Reviewing Authority has rejected his request for change of Enquiry Officer. Only after due consideration of the entire matter, the Disciplinary Authority has passed a speaking order imposing the penalty of removal of the Petitioner from service. The Appellate Authority has also passed the order after due consideration of the facts and circumstances and materials produced before him. The senior Divisional Electrical Engineer is competent to appoint and remove the Petitioner and as such the order passed by him is valid and legal. The Railways is a public transport organisation and therefore, smooth function of the organisation is essential. In that the Petitioner who was working in the workshop of the Respondent has behaved in an indisciplined manner and therefore, the Respondent organisation has taken a departmental action and as such, the legal action taken by the Respondent is fully justified, legal and passed after complying the procedure laid down in Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1968. Therefore, the Respondent prays that the petition may be dismissed.

6. For this, the Petitioner has filed a rejoinder statement, wherein he disputed each and every one of the allegations made in the Counter Statement and further stated that the punishment is not at all justified and valid as the charges are flimsy, baseless and falsely made up with vindictive motive.

7. When the matter was taken up for enquiry, both sides counsels have represented before my predecessor that the preliminary issue with regard to the validity of the domestic enquiry may be decided at the first instance and they filed their written arguments for that purpose.

8. On the basis of these things, my predecessor has framed a preliminary issue namely "whether the domestic enquiry conducted by the Respondent/Management in respect of the charges of misconduct levelled against the Petitioner/Workman is fair, proper and following the principles of natural justice" and on consideration of the written arguments submitted by either side and going through the documents filed by the Workman namely Ex. W1 to W36, my predecessor has come to a conclusion that the domestic enquiry conducted by the Respondent is not fair and proper and it is vitiated and therefore, this

Tribunal has permitted the Respondent to let in fresh evidence to prove the charges of misconduct levelled against the Petitioner/Workman in the charge sheet dated 03-07-1990.

9. Therefore, the points to be decided in these circumstances are :—

- (i) Whether the Petitioner Sri T. Emmanuel Rajasekar, cell man working under EF/Inspection/Tambaram while working as such and nominated to check and attend to batteries of Thyristor Controlled Motor Coaches 11101 to 11103, when instructed to attend the battery crate Nos. 1 and 4 of the Thyristor Controlled Motor Coach No. 11.103 in which connecting cable was found cut at about 12.15 hours on 23-06-1990 by the duty chargeman, refused to carry out the orders, though the work was indential to the normal work carried out in the batteries of Tape Changer Motor Coaches, whether he also refused to carry out the instructions given by the EF/Inspection/Tambaram to attend to the above batteries?
- (ii) Whether when AEE/Operations/Tambaram asked the said Sr T. Emmanuel Rajasekar to explain his problems for not attending the above work, he replied in an arrogant manner stating that AEE/Operation could do what he liked but he would not attend to work and remained without attending to the work and thus, the Petitioner/Workman violated the Rule 3(1)(ii) and 3(1)(iii) of the Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules;
- (iii) Whether the action of the Respondent in ordering removal of the Petitioner from service with effect from 24-06-1991 is just, proper and legal? and
- (iv) to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?"

10. Point(s) No. 1 & 2:—

In this case, according to the respondent Railway management that on 23-06-1990, the Petitioner and one Mr. N. Balachandran, Cell man were jointly nominated and to check the batteries of thyristor controlled motor coaches 11.101 and 11.103 by their superior officers and they were instructed to attend the battery crate Nos. S1 to S4 of Coach No. 11.101 and 11.103 in which the connecting cable was found cut by the Chargeman. They refuse to carry out the work and disobeyed the orders of their superiors. On the other hand, it is the clear case of the petitioner/Workman that the Motor Coach No. 11.101

alone was allotted to him and he has done the work in that coach and Coach No. 11.103 was not allotted to him and it was allotted to one Mr. Balachandran and only to take revenge against him, the management has falsely implicated him and framed charges against him. Therefore, under such circumstances the burden of proving the fact that both the thyristor controlled motor coaches namely 11.101 and 11.103 were allotted to the Petitioner, and Mr. N. Balachandran jointly is upon the Respondent/Management namely railway administration. For this, the Respondent side relied on Ex. M1, which is the copy of Work Allotment Register of the railway administration on 23-06-1990. On behalf of the Respondent side, it was argued that the tape changer motor coaches Nos. 11.003 and 11.038 were jointly allotted to one Mr. Rengaraja Sekaran and Mr. S.L. Rajendran and similarly the thyristor controlled motor coach Nos. 11.101 and 11.103 were allotted to the Petitioner and Mr. N. Balachandran and this is mentioned in Ex. M1 by flower bracket and it was put to indicate that the work was allotted to them jointly and as a combined duty and on behalf of the Respondent it was argued that this fact has been clearly proved beyond any reasonable doubt.

11. But, on the other hand, on behalf of the Petitioner/Workman, it is argued that even the Respondent's main witness MW1, namely Mr. A. Perumal has categorically admitted that usually they will nominate one cell man for one motor coach and only the supervisor i.e. the Chargeman Mr. K. Chandrasekaran has allotted this work to the Petitioner and the other cell man and he further admitted that he has not allotted the work to Petitioner and Mr. N. Balachandran on the same date because, it is not his work and it is only the work of supervisor namely Mr. K. Chandrasekaran. Therefore, under these circumstances, the bounden duty to prove the fact that the work allotted to the Petitioner/Workman and Mr. N. Balachandran was a combined duty or work allotted jointly to them is upon the Respondent/Management side. But, in this case, the Respondent has neither produced any documentary evidence nor produced any acceptable or convincing oral evidence with regard to this fact and the evidence produced on the side of the Respondent is unreliable one. I find some force in the contention of the Petitioner/Workman because when the main witness namely Mr. A. Perumal has categorically admitted that he has not allotted the work to the Petitioner and Mr. N. Balachandran on the date and further when he has not stated who has made the flower bracket in the original of Ex. M1 and when the Petitioner has raised doubt over the flower bracket, the duty is passed upon to Respondent to establish this fact independently that the joint work was allotted to the Petitioner and Sr. N. Balachandran and it is the usual practice of the Railways that flower bracket will be made in the Work Allotment Register. But except the document Ex. M. 1, which is the doubtful document, as

I have stated already, there is no documentary evidence to prove this fact on the side of the Respondent/Management. When the Respondent's witness Mr. Perumal has admitted that even prior to 23-6-1990 combined works were allotted to cell men and there was document with the Respondent/Management to show that the said joint work was allocated to the Petitioner and Mr. N. Balachandran, there is nothing to prevent the Respondent's to produce the same. But except the solitary document Ex. M1, there is nothing to show that it is the usual practice of the Railway management to allot joint work to the cell men. Further, when the Petitioner/Workman has denied the allocation of joint allotment, the Respondent has to establish by clinches evidence that it is the usual practice of the railway management to allot joint work to the Petitioner. Furthermore, the person who alleged to have allotted joint work to the petitioner and Mr. N. Balachandran namely Mr. K. Chandrasekaran is very well available with the Respondent, but they have not examined the said Sri K. Chandrasekaran before this Tribunal for the reason best known to them and top of it, the allottees namely Mr. N. Balachandran and other persons namely Mr. Rengaraja Sekar and Mr. S.L. Rajendran were also not examined to prove these facts. Instead of that, much reliance was placed on the document Ex. M1 which is a doubtful one as I have already stated. Therefore, I am not convinced with the arguments of the learned counsel for the Respondent that joint or combined work was allotted to the Petitioner and Mr. N. Balachandran and the Petitioner has refused to do the work allotted to him.

12. It is pertinent to note that even in the charge memo Ex. W3 dated 3-7-90, it is not clearly mentioned that this work was allotted to the Petitioner/Workman and Mr. N. Balachandran jointly on that date, on the other hand, it is mentioned as if the work of thyristor motor battery was allotted to the Petitioner alone. Under such circumstances, I find some force in the contention of the Petitioner that on that date namely 23-6-1990 checking of only one coach namely 11.101 was allotted to him and he has checked the coach No. 11.101 and recorded his findings in the battery maintenance register and the same was countersigned by the duty chargeman namely Mr. K. Chandrasekaran under the original of Ex. W40.

13. At this juncture, on behalf of the Petitioner it is argued that the Petitioner has often written letters and made many representations to the higher-ups of the railway administration with regard to his seniority and promotion and he has also complained about his immediate superiors in these letters. Only to take revenge against this, they have foisted this false case and they made concocted story that joint allotment was given to the Petitioner and Mr. N. Balachandran and the Petitioner has refused to do the work allotted to him. As aforesaid, I find some force in this contention because it is clearly

admitted by the Respondent's witness that at that time i.e. the date of occurrence, on 23-6-1990, there was a dispute with regard to the seniority of the Petitioner, though he has not stated that any representation was made by the Union with regard to this fact. Since he has admitted that there was a dispute pending before the railway administration with regard to the seniority of the Petitioner, I presume that the Petitioner's immediate superiors have got some grudge over the Petitioner and therefore, they have foisted this case against the Petitioner.

14. Though it is argued in this case on behalf of the Petitioner that the Senior Divisional Electrical Engineer is not the appointing authority for the Petitioner and therefore, the action of removal from service of the Petitioner is not maintainable as invalid and bad in law, as it was passed by the incompetent authority. Since I find that the Respondent has not established the fact with regard to misconduct committed by the Petitioner on 23-06-1990, I come to the conclusion that there is no relevance in the arguments of the learned counsel for the Petitioner. Further, on behalf of the Respondent it is argued that even the first page of service register of the Petitioner, which is marked as Ex. M3 clearly proved that he Senior Divisional Electrical Engineer alone has signed in the register as an appointing authority and therefore, there is no doubt that Senior Divisional Electrical Engineer is the appointing authority to remove the Petitioner from service.

15. Again on behalf of the Respondent, it is argued that in this case the misconduct of the workman proved before this Court would show that a thyristor controller motor coach had been placed in the inspection bay and that the two cell men including the Petitioner/Workman herein, on duty were unwilling to attend to certain defects in one of the coaches namely coach No. 11.103 and were pretending that they did not have the necessary skills and training to attend defects of this nature on the top changer coach and for this he has made sweeping assertions about the poor conditions of the equipment. But, on the side of the Respondent, it is clearly established that this allocation is only made by the Petitioner to wriggle out the situation and from Ex. M1, it is clearly proved that the work was jointly allotted to both the workmen namely the Petitioner and Sri N. Balachandran and they both have refused to do the work and in doing so, they took a political stand advocated by their trade union that the defects noticed in coach No. 11.103 could be rectified only on training imparted on them in thyristor technology. But it is clearly established by the Respondent side that the thyristor technology is not different from the tap changer system. The co-allottee namely Mr. N. Balachandran has admitted his guilt and subsequently tendered his unconditional apology before the railway authorities and these facts

clearly proved that only to escape from his liability, the Petitioner has taken this stand and this misconduct of the Petitioner is one of insubordination and even this single act of insubordination is sufficient for taking disciplinary proceedings and therefore, the Petitioner cannot take any shelter under any of the provisions of the Act. For this, the Respondent's side has placed much reliance on 1990 1 LLJ 295 SARABHAI M. CHEMICALS LTD. Vs. M.S. AJMERE AND ANOTHER in which case, it was mentioned even on a single act of indiscipline or insubordination, action can be taken against the person for dismissal of that employee. I find the facts and circumstances mentioned in that case is different and the ratio dissident is not applicable to the facts of this case. Further with regard to the allegation of arrogant behaviour of the Petitioner, there is no substantial or acceptable evidence produced by the Respondent before this Court to prove the same. In this case, since the Respondent has not proved before this Court that the Petitioner has refused to carry out the orders of his superiors, I find that the two points against the Respondent.

Point No. 3:—

16. In view of the above findings, I find that the order of removal of the Petitioner from service with effect from 24-06-1991 by the Respondent is not just, proper and legal.

Point No. 4:—

17. In view of my above said discussion that the order of removal of the Petitioner Sri T. Emmanuel Rajasekar from service is not just, proper and legal, the order of removal of the Petitioner from service is set aside. The Petitioner Sr. T. Emmanuel Rajasekar is ordered to be reinstated in service with all consequential benefits. However, on consideration of the entire facts in this case and also on consideration of the circumstances shown before this Court, I find that the Petitioner/Workman Sri. T. Emmanuel Rajasekar will only be entitled for 50% (fifty per cent) of the back wages. No costs. The reference is answered accordingly and the same may be informed to the appropriate authorities.

(Dictated to the P.A. transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 25th July, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Workman : WW1 Sri T. Emmanuel Rajasekar

For the II Party/Management : MW1 Sri A. Perumal
MW2 Sri J. Senguttuvan

Documents Marked :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	25-06-90	Xerox copy of the Order placing the Petitioner under Suspension.
W2	6-07-90	Xerox copy of the order revoking suspension of Petitioner.
W3	3-07-90	Xerox copy of the charge memo issued to Petitioner.
W4	25-06-90	Xerox copy of the letter from K. Chandrasekaran, ELC 'A' duty chargeman.
W5	25-06-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Mr. Sanjeevi.
W6	25-06-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Mr. Subash Chand.
W7	25-06-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Sri A. Perumal.
W8	18-08-90	Xerox copy of the explanation of Petitioner to charge Memo.
W9	11-07-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Senior Div. Elect. Engineer of Respondent.
W10	17-07-90	Xerox copy of the reply of Sr. DEE/RS/Tbm to Petitioner.
W11	18-07-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Sr. DEE/RS/TBM.
W12	27-07-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Sr. DEE/RS/Tbm to Petitioner.
W13	30-07-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Sr. DEE/RS/TBM.
W14	31-07-90	Xerox copy of the reply of Sr. DEE/RS/TBM to Petitioner.
W15	2-08-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Sr. DEE/RS/Tbm.
W16	10-08-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Sr. DEE/RS/TBM to Petitioner.
W17	14-08-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Sr. DEE/RS/Tbm.

W18	14-09-90	Xerox copy of the order of Sr. DEE/RS/TBM appointing Enquiry Officer.	W35	9-08-91	Xerox copy of the appeal preferred by Petitioner to Appellate Authority.
W19	1-10-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Sr. DEE/RS/TBM for nominating defence assistant.	W36	5-01-93	Xerox copy of the order of Assistant Personnel Officer/ Electrical to the Petitioner.
W20	9-10-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Enquiry Officer to Petitioner.	W37	23-06-90	Xerox copy of the EMU periodical Inspection Schedule.
W21	30-11-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Enquiry Officer to Petitioner.	W38	05-07-90	Letter of the Petitioner Submitted to Office Superintendent (P) Tambaram.
W22	4-12-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Electrical Foreman to Petitioner.	W39	10-07-90	Letter from the Office Superintendent (P) to Petitioner.
W23	8-12-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Sr. DEE/RS/TBM.	W40	23-06-90	Xerox copy of the written report of the Petitioner in battery maintenance register.
W24	13-12-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Sr. DEE/RS/TBM.	W41	30-06-78	Xerox copy of the order granting temporary status issued by Divisional Superintendent of the Respondent to Petitioner as Substitute Khalasi.
W25	14-12-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Enquiry Officer to Petitioner.	W42	30-06-78	Xerox copy of the order granting temporary status issued by Divisional Superintendent of the Respondent to Petitioner as Substitute Khalasi.
W26	19-12-90	Xerox copy of the petition filed by Petitioner before Enquiry Officer.	W43	4-12-82	Xerox copy of the promotion order issued to Petitioner as Semi-skilled.
W27	19-12-90	Xerox copy of the order of Senior DEE/RS/TBM to EF/I/TBM.	W44	16/27-08-83	Xerox copy of the office order issued to Petitioner Redesignating his post of Khalasi Helper.
W28	19-12-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Enquiry Officer to Petitioner.	W45	16/27-08-83	Xerox copy of the office order issued to Petitioner Reclassifying as skilled employee.
W29	24-12-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Enquiry Officer.	W46	18-04-88	Xerox copy of the application given by Petitioner for Artisan training.
W30	11-02-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Enquiry Officer.	W47	26-05-88	Xerox copy of the letter from Divisional Railway Manager's Office to Director, Advanced Training Institute.
W31	Nil	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.			
W32	26-04-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Senior DEE/RS/TBM to Petitioner.			
W33	25-04-91	Xerox copy of the report of the Enquiry Officer.			
W34	Nil	Xerox copy of the order of Senior DEE/RS/TBM imposing Penalty of removal from service against the Petitioner.			

For II Party/Management :—

Ex No.	Date	Description
M1	23-06-90	Xerox copy of the work allocation register for 23-6-90
M2	25-06-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Mr. Perumal to Sr. DEE/RS/TBM.
M3	Nil	Xerox copy of the four pages of the Service Register of Sri. T. Emmanuel Rajasekar.
M4	Nil	Original Service Register of the Petitioner.

Versus

The Divisional Railway Manager,
Central Railway, Manager ...Non-applicants

AWARD

Passed on this 29th day of July, 2003

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-41012/51/95-IR/B-I dated 17-4-96 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Central Railway Jabalpur (MP) in terminating the services of Shri Ganga Prasad S/o Shri Motilal Pyasi, Ex. helper, Khallasi w.e.f. 3-8-91 is legal? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to ?”

2. Applicant's statement of claim in brief is that the applicant is working under the non-applicant as Khallasi. In 1987 applicant promoted to the post of helper Khallasi. Applicant while in service fell sick of mental illness and remained under sick list and availed treatment from Government Medical College, Jabalpur of Psychiatrist from 14-9-90 to 19-9-91. Management Non-applicant during this period issued a chargesheet against the applicant for unauthorised absence from duty. Without the knowledge of the applicant, departmental enquiry conducted against him and he terminated from service. When the applicant reported then the order of termination came to his knowledge. It was prayed by the applicant that the termination order passed against him is illegal. Applicant prayed that he should be reinstated with full back wages.

3. Non-applicant admitted that the applicant worked under him as helper khallasi. Non-applicant pleaded that the applicant is habitual absentee and on several times in the past, he remained absent from duty without taking the prior permission. Due to long absence of applicant, enquiry conducted against him, chargesheet issued, a notice sent to the residence of applicant but it returned back with the endorsement of the postal authorities that the applicant leaves his house from long time. Non-applicant conducted enquiry as per rules principles of natural justice followed in the enquiry. It is also submitted by the Non-applicant that the applicant never intimated them about the mental sickness or condition. Applicant correctly terminated by the order of the management for his long absence. It was prayed by the Non-applicant that the statement of claim be dismissed.

4. My learned predecessor on 17-8-99 held that the DE conducted against the workman is viciated and null and void.

5. Now the case is to be decided on merits. Necessary

नई दिल्ली, 7 अगस्त, 2003

का०आ० 2491.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण कम-लेबर कोर्ट, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एल सी/आर 113/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-08-03 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-41012/51/95-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th August, 2003

S.O. 2491.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Case No. CGIT/LC/R/113/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-08-03.

[No. L-41012/51/95-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT
JABALPUR**

Case No. CGIT/LC/R/113/96

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI R. K. DUBEY

Shri Ganga Prasad,
S/o Shri Motilal Pyasi,
Gram Devgaon,
Post Beohari,
Distt. Shahdol (MP).

...Applicant

issue for the just decision of the case is whether the applicant has sufficient cause to remain absent from his duty for long time.

6. Applicant pleaded in his application that he fell mentally sick and treated by the psychiatrist in the Government Medical College, Jabalpur. This fact is denied by the management and management witnesses. Applicant was cross examined by the Non-applicant's Advocate in this respect. In para-13 of the cross examination applicant stated that he went to his village. In his village, he suddenly got mental disease. He was admitted by the family members in Medical College. In para-14 it was also admitted by the applicant that his family members did not inform the Railway Authorities and concerned Railway Doctor.

7. There is no clear medical certificate issued by the Medical Authority filed by the applicant to prove his mental condition. Only one document No. A-3 filed by the applicant. This A-3 is a photocopy of another certificate. This certificate is issued on 19-9-91. Another document which is medical fitness certificate is also of the same date. Both of these documents were prepared after the long absence and termination of the applicant. This fact shows that these documents are after-thought or carefully prepared to create a defence in favour of the applicant for his long absence. Applicant in his statement of claim or in his affidavit did not name the doctor or psychiatrist who treated him. If the applicant is admitted in Medical College then his case history and discharge certificate both are very relevant and important to prove the case of the applicant but none of these important documents were produced on behalf of the applicant.

8. After careful considering the evidence and documents produced on behalf of both the parties in my view it seems that to defend his long absence, applicant created these so-called documents but none of important documents relating to illness produced by the applicant. It is also admitted that the applicant did not inform the non-applicant about his illness. Atleast applicant's family members can inform the authorities. If the applicant's case is genuine then any one of the family members of the applicant informed the Railway Authorities about the condition of the applicant. Applicant remained absent from his duty for long time i.e. 1 ½ years.

9. As the applicant did not inform the Railway Authorities about his condition, it is also not proved that the applicant actually fell sick due to mental sickness during this period. Then in my view, it is not proved that

the applicant due to his illness remained absent from 14-9-90 to 19-9-91. Thus it is proved that the applicant has no sufficient reason to remain absent from his duty for such a long period. Therefore management's order resulting in termination of applicant is justified and legal because the only course or option left open to the Non-applicant to terminate the service of the employee remain absent for a full long year. Therefore the management's order resulting in termination of applicant is perfectly legal and valid. Applicant's statement of claim is rejected. Both parties should bear their own cost. Advocate fees is Rs. 1000/- if certified.

10. The reference of the Labour Ministry is answered that the action of the Central Railway Authority, Jabalpur, resulting in the termination of applicant Ganga Prasad is perfectly justified and legal.

R. K. DUBEY, Presiding Officer

(नियोजन और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय)

नई दिल्ली, 14 अगस्त, 2003

का.आ. 2492.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, शिक्षा अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 52) की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और केन्द्रीय शिक्षुता परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए स्नातक और तकनीकी शिक्षुओं के लिए इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित विषय को अभिहित व्यवसाय के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, अर्थात् :—

1. मैटेरिअल्स मैनेजमेंट

[फा. सं. डीजीईटी-2(1)/2003-एपी]

एन. लंका, उप सचिव

(DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT
AND TRAINING)

New Delhi, the 14th August, 2003

S.O. 2492.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of Section 2 of the Apprentices Act, 1961 (52 of 1961), and after consultation with the Central Apprenticeship Council, the Central Government hereby specifies the following subject field in engineering and technology as designated trade for Graduate and Technician Apprentices for the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

1. Materials Management.

[F. No. DGET-2 (I)/2003-AP]

N. LANKA, Dy. Secy.